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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

BE OF GOOD CHEER!—The following encouraging view (for our side) of the "Military Situation," is from the Baltimore Gazette (a yankee paper) of the 6th inst. It will open the eyes of those milk and water people—old grannies we would call them but for the injustice to the women of such a comparison—whose chicken hearts have sunk within them at the first disaster:—

Since the battle of Gettysburg, and the capture of Port Hudson and Vicksburg, the Federal forces under Meade and Grant, and Rosecrans, and Banks, respectively, appear to have subsided into comparative inaction. The Army of the Potomac rests somewhere in the vicinity of the Rappahannock, worn out by long marches, and greatly weakened by its losses at Winchester and in Pennsylvania, by the return home of the Pennsylvania militia, of the New York troops, hurried forward by Gov Seymour, and of the many regiments whose term of service had expired. Gen. Meade seems to be in no condition to take the offensive, and will probably content himself—if he is permitted to do so—with watching the movements of the enemy until adequate reinforcements shall reach him. His position is said to be naturally a strong one, and to strengthen it still further, he has made a liberal use of the pick and spade. It may be that the authorities at Washington have really ordered Meade to advance, as the correspondence of the Boston Courier, which we published yesterday, indicates; but the new commander in chief of the Army of the Potomac will scarcely hazard his reputation by taking the initiative in a new campaign, unless assured of sufficient support to justify a forward movement, and we doubt whether such support could be had without entirely stripping the defences of Washington of troops, unless Grant furnishes a portion of his force for the purpose. In the meantime, however, the Confederate army, under Lee, now lying between the Rappahannock and the Rapidan, may not be content to remain inactive. Its numbers are said to be at least equal to those of the Army of the Potomac, and if such be really the case, Gen. Lee will scarcely be inclined to stand for any considerable length of time on the defensive, unless he, too, is expecting reinforcements from the Southwest. It is not, indeed, improbable that there will be a concentration of troops on both sides, and that the next tremendous struggle will be, on the one hand, for the possession of Richmond, and, on the other, for the capture of Washington.

Since the retreat of Bragg, Gen. Rosecrans has not ventured beyond Tullahoma, and for good and sufficient reasons—his army is not strong enough to advance any further into the interior, and keep up, at the same time, his line of communication with the base of his supplies at Nashville. To what point Gen. Bragg has fallen back we are not informed. A portion of his forces, under Hardee, occupies Chattanooga, and, as the position is a very strong one, and is also well fortified, the latter is not in any serious danger of having it wrested from him.

Gen. Grant's army has been broken up into several divisions—part of it garrisons Vicksburg, part has gone up the river, and part has gone down to assist Banks, many of whose troops have served their time out, and have been, or will be, mustered out of service. The capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson was not accomplished without heavy loss, and apart from the casualties of battle, the diseases incidental to the climate must be taken into account. These combined causes have, as a matter of course, simply reduced the number of effective men which Grant had at his disposal; whilst the comparatively small force under Banks has been still further reduced by the return home of those volunteer regiments whose terms of service have expired. Notwithstanding, therefore, the successes which have been achieved in the Southwest, it is manifest that any further operations, especially at this season of the year, would scarcely be consistent with that prudence which governs a sensible commander. It is true that we hear that Mobile and Savannah are to be the next points of attack; but it is far more likely that such troops as can be spared will be sent to Meade in Virginia, and Gilmore, before Charleston, whilst, perhaps, those that were drawn from Rosecrans, will be returned to him.

The war on the lower Mississippi is evidently over for the present, and if Meade does not advance and is not attacked, popular interest will centre on Charleston, where Gilmore is struggling to overcome the manifold difficulties which beset him on every side, and which are even now taxing his engineering skill to the utmost. Will he succeed eventually? There are those who are sanguine enough to predict that he will. But Battery Wagner still holds out, shot and shell making no serious impression upon the sand of which the works are composed. The garrison and its supporting force can be relieved or strengthened from Charleston at will; and it cannot be flanked from the adjoining islands, as fortifications equally formidable have been constructed there, or are in progress of construction, three thousand negroes having been called for by Gov. Bonham for that purpose, in addition to those already actively at work.

More than thirty days have elapsed since the Federal troops landed on Morris Island; two assaults upon Battery Wagner have been made, and both were repulsed, with such severe loss that correspondents inform us there will be no further attempt to carry that work by storm. To take it by siege is a slow and exhausting process at best. It is believed, however, that although Battery Wagner may hold out for a long time to come, and perhaps indefinitely, that the heavy guns now being placed in position will be near enough to batter down Fort Sumter, and that Sumter once abandoned Charleston must fall. We doubt if this result follows necessarily. * * The complaint now is, that the Monitors have been but of little service, and that the capture of Charleston is necessarily dependent upon the success of operations on land. If this be true, and if it be also true that Gen Gilmore has suffered a loss of one third of his force, it is at least a matter of doubt whether Charleston can be taken at all. Certain it is, this result can only be attained by a much larger army than is now under the command of Gen Gilmore.

Virginia.—Gov. Letcher has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature in extra session on the 7th of September, for the purpose of devising measures to promote the public defence and to give confidence to the people in the stability of our monetary concerns. He favors a repeal of the act prohibiting the reception of Confederate notes of particular date in payment of public dues.

Soldiers' Way-Side Home—Charleston.—Mr. George Robertson, Chairman of the Executive Committee, Charleston, states that the American Hotel, corner King and George streets, has been secured as a Home for *all soldiers* arriving in the city of Charleston, where they will receive every attention in food and shelter, free of all charge.

Greensboro' Female College Burnt.—We learn from Railroad passengers that the cooking department of the College took fire about 11 o'clock on Saturday night last, and that every exertion to arrest the flames proved unavailing until the entire buildings were consumed. It is however stated that the wardrobes of the young ladies and the furniture, &c., of the College were saved. There were about 200 students in the College at the time and a large number of students had been refused admittance for the want of room. The College had never been more prosperous.

A meeting of the Trustees is called to meet on the 18th inst. Let it be a full one and let the College be re-built at once, if it be possible.

Raleigh Christian Advocate.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 13, 1863.

DUTY TO ONE'S COUNTRY.—We are afraid, from what we have heard, that in some parts of the State there is a disposition to skulk from the performance of the duty of defending the country, by some of the men between 40 and 45, who were called out by the late Proclamation of the President. We can well understand how this is in some of its aspects an unpleasant duty. It is unpleasant to leave one's family, or business, or to encounter the hardships of camp life, or to expose one's person to the dangers of battle. But in other respects it would be most unpleasant to avoid the duty. In the first place, no true man should forget that he is always *right* in the performance of his duty, whatever that may be. He has no promise or reasonable hope in any other path. The Supreme Ruler of the Universe undoubtedly looks with approbation upon the man who does his duty, to himself, his country, and his God, and with aversion upon him who avoids it. As evidence of this, every man of observation has seen in his own experience, or in that of his friends, that duties which he considered the most unpleasant and untoward, have resulted in blessings the most remarkable. In the next place, how unreasonable for a man whose life and liberty and property have been defended so far by the young men, to refuse his own aid when the exhaustion of the young makes it necessary to call upon him also! With what feelings of dislike and contempt will he be regarded by the veterans upon their return from the war, if he shall refuse to do *his* duty.

But above all, the men whom we all united in putting at the head of the government have decided that it is indispensably necessary to the public safety that the army shall be reinforced. As the whole people entrusted this matter to President Davis, so the whole people owe it to themselves, as well as to him and to their country, to respect his decision that the time has come when a certain additional class of men must go into the army. The friends of the soldiers already in the field, therefore, should not tolerate the idea that any of those now called shall fail or refuse to obey. It is unjust to those who have fought and suffered heretofore, and are still fighting and suffering, that any man now liable should refuse to go to their help. Let the friends of the soldiers point the finger of scorn at those who now skulk, especially at those of the class now called to the battle field who get up and unite in meetings the object and effect of which are to make nugatory all that the glorious band of dead and living have done and struggled and suffered for.

Shakespeare, that great painter of the human passions and duties, puts this advice into the mouth of a father to his son:

> ——————"Beware
> Of entrance to a quarrel, but, being in,
> Bear it that the opposer may beware of thee."

So far, of a truth, North Carolina has obeyed this wise injunction. She was not in haste to enter into this quarrel; she stood to the last moment the advocate of peace. But when all hope of that was gone—when dishonor and subjugation were the only possible results of longer forbearance—then she entered into the quarrel, and has thus far so borne herself as to show that she will not be trampled on. Let not her fair fame be tarnished now by faction, faltering or skulking. Let no man indulge the idea that he could, if he would, restore himself and the State even to the condition in which they were before the war broke out. Even that is impossible. It is a fatal delusion. But it is as undesirable as it is impossible. Besides the foul dishonor which such a condition would entail upon every man and his posterity, we say plainly and emphatically, that under no form of restoration, whether voluntary (if such a thing were possible) or as a conquered people, no man, woman or child would have a right to an article of the property, of any kind, which he may now possess. It is all, everything, now forfeited. And no man who has watched the course of the robbers who have plundered and wantonly destroyed, can doubt that they would literally execute their confiscation laws if they had the power. But there are even darker features than this in the picture, which we need not again refer to.

THE REMOVAL OF MAJOR BRADFORD.—The Richmond Sentinel, the organ of the Administration, speaking of the removal of this Virginian from an office to which he was most unfortunately appointed, says that the removal was made as soon as it was known that "the susceptibilities of the people of North Carolina were wounded by it"; and adds:

"Our fellow citizens of North Carolina should see in this action, what really caused it, a deference to their wishes and a respect for their susceptibilities in which the Secretary took a sincere pleasure. They will always find hereafter, as they see now, that there is no need of anger and clamor in their relations to the Government. We trust we are at the commencement of a better state of feeling."

We trust so, indeed. The bad state of feeling heretofore manifested in Richmond and elsewhere towards North Carolina has been of incalculable injury to the common cause. People here knew that it was not deserved, and resented it accordingly.

As an evidence of this better state of feeling we may mention what is common report, which we believe to be true, that Gov. Vance's recent visit to Richmond was at the invitation of the President and Secretary of War. What were the purposes and results of their conferences, we know not. But it is a good sign to see so true an officer as Gov. Vance summoned to consultation by the President.

It is reported, and we have reason to suppose correctly, that as there was no applicant for the office from this State, President Davis desired Gov. Vance to name any one who would be acceptable to the State; that Gov. Vance thereupon forwarded a list of several gentlemen, any one of whom would be satisfactory. From this list the President selected the name of Maj. John Devereux, who has received the appointment. Maj. Devereux has been heretofore at the head of the Quartermaster's Department at Raleigh, and it is conceded is a very proper appointee.

DEATH OF LIEUT. THOS. W. BAKER.—We deeply regret to record the death of this amiable young gentleman and gallant officer, who lost an arm and was captured by the enemy at Gettysburg. He was the youngest of five brothers who have been in the army, and the only one who has suffered any material hurt in the various engagements in which some of them have participated. He first went as a private in the LaFayette Company of this town, which was Co. F in the Bethel Reg't, and at the end of that term of service obtained a commission in the 43d Reg't. The community sympathises with his aged mother and large family connection in this sad affliction.

23D N. C. TROOPS.—An officer of this Reg't sends us the list of casualties at Gettysburg, under the impression that it has not yet been published in this State. Before this, he has probably seen the Observer of the 30th ult. which contains the list.

A CONTEMPTIBLE SPIRIT.—We find in the Charleston Mercury a long article copied from the Mobile Tribune, which would be injurious to the cause of the country if it did not carry the antidote along with the poison. It is signed "Carolina," and professes to have been written by a very old man, a son of a revolutionary hero, who has fourteen sons and grandsons in the army. So far these pretensions claim respect. But the writer goes on to arraign President Davis's wisdom and patriotism, charges him with "imbecility of mind," and as responsible for all our recent military disasters. He presumes to tell President Davis what he ought to have done—among other things that he ought to have sent one portion of Lee's army "to save Bragg from the grasp of Rosecrans," and another portion of the same army "to annihilate Grant's forces"! winding up with the declaration, that by not following his advice—given when too late—President Davis "has virtually given to the yankees the noble States of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama." "The only atonement he can offer his country for his outrageous errors is a voluntary resignation of his office, that one of the purest and most magnanimous spirits of the age may step in his place. Let this be done, and Georgia and Carolina will meet the foe on the banks of the Chattahoochee and advance in triumph our glorious banner of independence * * * Let him resign his office and prove that he verily cared more for the weal of his country than for his personal aggrandizement, and then he will be hailed as a patriot by the voice of CAROLINA."

It is not our peculiar province to defend President Davis from Carolina, the Mobile Tribune, and the Charleston Mercury. He belongs to their party, and they probably think they have a right to abuse him. He never belonged to our party, so long as we had a party, but we cannot help saying, that whilst we admit he has committed errors—(we would like to see the man who has not)—we doubt if there is another man in the Confederacy who in his position would have done better, or even as well. If he is to be personally charged with the fault of every disaster, which we deny, he is equally entitled personally to claim the credit of every success. And then the balance would be decidedly in his favor, for our victories have been more numerous than our disasters. So far as statesmanship is concerned, the voice of the world has decided that his public messages have made an enviable name for himself and his country.

But he ought to resign, say these grumblers. Yes, and be branded all the world over, as a coward who helped to get his country into a fight and then slunk away at the very moment that he is most needed! The people put him where he is, and there it is his duty to remain, to share their fate, for weal or woe.

But the consideration held out to him to induce him to resign is perhaps the rarest ever offered under like circumstances. He is promised that "he will be hailed as a patriot by the voice of Carolina"—that is by some nameless old man in his dotage. But he is thereby to "prove that he verily cared more for the weal of his country than for his personal aggrandizement." Personal aggrandizement! Nonsense! President Davis can attain to no higher place than he now holds.

But if he will resign, "Georgia and Carolina will meet the foe," &c. We beg leave to say, that in our opinion "Georgia and Carolina" ought to do that any how, whether President Davis resigns or not; and they are no true patriots who annex a condition to their pledge to meet the foe. President Davis may wisely contemn the voice of such an adviser.

FEELING IN THE ARMY.—A gentleman of this place has received a letter from his son in Gen. Lee's army, in which he expresses surprise and indignation at the existence of any feeling like despondency, which he has heard exists to some extent in North Carolina. He says:

"This is all wrong. You do not find it in the army, which is just as confident as it ever was, and the fear of being overpowered or subjugated has not once presented itself to the men of this army. They are the men who do the fighting and bear the brunt of the war, and if they think themselves competent to the undertaking, why should those who are sitting off in the shade and comparatively uninterested in the contest, why should they set up the hue and cry, "we are whipped; we had better make peace on any terms," and such like erroneous and injurious sentiments."

He goes on to speak of the tendency of such feelings at home to dispirit the soldiers, promote desertions, and keep the new conscripts from doing their duty. The war, he says, cannot and will not stop, short of the independence of the Confederacy.

STRAGGLERS AND DESERTERS.—President Davis's appeal to absent soldiers may be generally enforced by the people if, like the noble old father in the up-country who refused to harbor his son till he promised to go back at once, they will refuse food or lodging to all who may come to them. Nothing but a furlough, caused by wound or sickness, should be received as an excuse for absence from post, and this only so long as the disability exists. Every man who absents himself abates from the confidence and ability of his brother soldiers, and so helps the enemy. Every absentee thus does injury to himself, his family, and his country. It is no kindness to any but the enemy, to give food or lodging to a deserter or a straggler.

VALLANDIGHAM.—Among the late Northern items, is one that "a crowd of visiters have driven Vallandigham from the Clifton House into the country." The Clifton House is in Canada, within gun-shot of the United States. Vallandigham went there with the evident expectation of being able readily to communicate with his party friends in Ohio who had nominated him for Governor. Without knowing positively, we suspect that some of Lincoln's tools have beset Vallandigham and threatened his life, and that he has retired to some safer place.

The election in Ohio comes off early in October. Should Vallandigham be elected, the United States will be exposed to one of the severest trials it has ever encountered. It will be a question whether Lincoln will dare to seize the Governor elect of a great State and prevent his inauguration. We incline to think he will. And then, will the people submit? That is more doubtful. If they should not, a civil war will exist which will give our Northern brethren enough to do at home, without devoting much of their time to the Confederacy. The whole Northwest, already dissatisfied with the war, and not making money out of it, like the Northern and New England States, will be most likely to side with Ohio; and even New York State may take the same course. Let us hope for the best from the election of Vallandigham, which is sure to take place unless prevented by the presence of yankee troops at the ballot boxes in the most important parts of Ohio. And that, too, may be a very dangerous experiment.

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—It will be seen that the blockade running across the Potomac is brought to a close, as it ought long since to have been, for it has been the prime cause of the deplorable depreciation of the Confederate currency. When Congress again meets, we shall confidently expect to see an embargo laid on all such blockade running by sea also.

TENNESSEE CROPS.—A letter from Morristown, dated August 4, says:

"We have the finest wheat crops known in East Tennessee for many years, and the most flattering prospects for corn I have known here in eight or ten years. I am not a very large farmer, but think my bottoms will yield me from 18,000 to 20,000 bushels of corn. Our lands are rich."

A COURT MARTIAL.—Circumstances have given us a peculiar interest in the result of a Court Martial recently held in Richmond for the trial of Col. Paul F. Faison, of the 56th Reg't. on charges preferred by his superior officer after his second fight with the enemy at Gum Swamp, below Kinston. Col. Faison is from Northampton county, was educated at West Point, where he would have graduated in July 1861 if the war had not broken out. He came immediately home and entered into the State service. From all that we have heard and seen of his course, we regard him as a brave and skilful officer, who will make his mark if the war should last, and opportunity present. We annex the proceedings of the Court, showing his honorable acquittal. When Col. Faison appeared before his Regiment to resume his command, a few days ago, cheer after cheer burst from the whole Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF RICHMOND,
RICHMOND, July 28th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No 32

I. Proceedings of the Military Court, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, (established under an act of Congress, approved Oct. 9th, 1862,) and convened in the City of Richmond, Va., on the 8th day of January, 1863, by virtue of General Order, No. 2, before which were arraigned and tried the following persons, viz:

1. Col. P. F. Faison. 56th N. C. Regiment:

Charge 1st,—Neglect of Duty.

Specification—In this, that Col P. F. Faison, 56th N C Reg't, being in command of his regiment, on outpost duty at Gum Swamp, near Kinston, N. C., on or about the 22d of May, 1863, did allow his flank and rear to be gained, and his regiment to be surprised by the enemy's forces, thereby causing the capture of about one hundred of his men, several wagons, and one piece of artillery, and endangering the safety of the whole command near Kinston.

Charge 2d,—Misbehaviour in the presence of the enemy.

Specification—In this, that after his regiment had been surprised by the enemy at Gum Swamp, near Kinston, N C., on or about the 22d of May, 1863, Col. P. F Faison, 56th N. C Reg't, made no attempt to hold his position or engage the enemy, but caused an unnecessary and disorderly retreat, making no effort to keep his regiment together as an organized body, thereby losing about one hundred of his men as prisoners, several wagons with stores, and one piece of artillery, and seriously endangering the safety of the whole command near Kinston.

Finding.—Of the specification to charge 1st—The Court find the facts set forth in the specification, with the exception of the assent or agency implied in the word "allow," substituting therefor the simple statement of the fact that the flank and rear of Col. Faison was gained by surprise; and with the addition: That while Col. Faison with his regiment was posted at the entrenchments near Gum Swamp, his front and left flank were threatened by a force of the enemy larger than his own; of the approach of this force he acquired timely information, which he communicated to his commanding officer; that he had not received any special orders as to where he should post his pickets, being left to his own judgment in that respect; that his right flank rested on a swamp which was generally considered impassable, but which, in consequence of a long drought, had become passable some weeks before the attack, and was so at that time; that for the purpose of protecting his right flank from being assailed or turned by surprise. Col. Faison had posted pickets as far to the right and in as large number as he could prudently do with the force under his command, without too much weakening his front; that to have guarded against a surprise by the route by which the enemy actually gained his rear, would have required pickets to have been strung from his post to the Lower Trent road, a distance of about four miles, which could not have been expected to have been done by the regiment under his command, and could only have been done by superior orders; that under the circumstances stated—his front and left flank being threatened by a superior force, another force of the enemy also superior to his advanced around the head of Gum Swamp, and then turning to their right and passing through the western part of the swamp, came unexpectedly to Col Faison on his right flank and rear, and hence the surprise set forth in the specification. Under the circumstances stated, the Court attach no criminality thereto.

Of charge 1st, Not guilty.
Of specification to charge 2d, Not guilty.
Of charge 2d, Not guilty.
And do therefore acquit the said Col. Paul F. Faison.

"The proceedings in the foregoing case are approved and confirmed.

"By command of Maj. Gen. ARNOLD ELZY,
"T. O. CHESTNEY, A. A. G."

THE FAST DAY.—To-morrow week, the 21st inst., is appointed by President Davis for "a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer." We have heretofore published the President's Proclamation, but think it may be well again to bring it before our readers, as we do in another column.

Our attention has been called to a proposition of the Charleston Christian Advocate, that the Confederate Administration, the State Administrations, and the authorities of all cities, towns and villages, shall go in solemn processions in their respective localities, to some selected place of worship, to hear some selected Minister. We do not approve of this mode of observing the day, for it would necessarily degenerate into an ostentatious display, calculated to defeat the object intended. But we decidedly approve of the following closing remarks of the Advocate:—

"We would have the preachers for this occasion to be men not afraid to speak boldly—to show the rulers their sins; and we would hope, that discarding all their old fast days sermons, in which they vindicated the revolution, praised the virtue and valor of our people, and abused our enemies, they would lay the axe to the root of the sins among us, and deal with them, with an unsparing hand. Conviction and remorse must be awakened, and sincere repentance follow, or the observance of the day would be but a solemn mockery before God. There is little use for such appointed days, unless we grow better. They only enhance our guilt by the addition of hypocrisy to sin. To keep the day and then go on drinking, gaming, swearing, Sabbath-breaking, embezzling, peculating, defrauding, extorting, hoarding, withholding the necessaries of life from sale for higher prices, lying, swindling, and committing other sins not necessary to mention, living for this world and its pleasures, only, thus defying God, and provoking His wrath by our iniquities, is only to add aggravating insult to the infraction of Divine law, damning enough under any circumstances.

THE CROWNING OUTRAGE.—No true man can read the following without feeling the most intense indignation against a government that adopts such infamous measures towards a gallant foe, and against a people that glory in their shame. Our government and people and army owe it to themselves and to the world to take signal vengeance for such an outrage.

In the Baltimore News, a paper in the pay of the Federal Government, under date of Aug. 4th, is found the following dispatch:

"*Morgan in the Penitentiary.*—COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 30.—Well, the great raider is done for at last, and wiped out, along with twenty nine other co-thieves. He was incarcerated this afternoon in that staunch hotel, called the Ohio Penitentiary. They were delivered over to Capt. Marion by the military authorities, and immediately put through the same motions as other criminals, persons searched, hair and beards shaved, bathed and clad in clean suits.

"Morgan and Duke submitted very quietly, but some of the younger thieves demurred bitterly, until told they must submit. Morgan had his belt filled with gold, greenbacks and Confederate notes. One who had before broken his parole, refused to strip when it was instantly done for him. Duke begged for his moustache, but it was no go—it was razored. They will be compelled to submit to prison discipline, and guarded day and night by the military. One or two talked about retaliation, but the rule against speaking was instantly enforced."

CONGRESSIONAL.—Col. R. H. Cowan declines to be a candidate for Congress in this District.

DECIDEDLY SLOW.—On Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, the mail brought Wilmington letters and papers of the preceding Saturday. We had received the Journal of that date by boat long enough before to have forgotten it. Yesterday afternoon we received Monday's Journal.

On four days in the week, when boats arrive here, we get the Journal from five to ten hours in advance of the mail. For this we are indebted to the Captains and Proprietors of the Hurt and Kate McLaurin, who have our thanks for many favors of the kind. We are glad to hear that Mr Lutterloh's boat, the North Carolina, has resumed her trips, and so arranged them as that a boat from one or other of the lines will leave here every morning except Sunday, and arrive every morning except Monday. Cannot the Postmaster at Wilmington send the mails by these boats? We doubt not that the owners and captains will very cheerfully accommodate the community by taking charge of them.

The whole mail system in this State needs looking after. The service is wretched.

FOR HOSPITAL USE.—We are requested to state that one of the N. C. Hospitals is in want of a barrel of Cider Vinegar, and of 2 or 3 lbs. of white or black Mustard Seed, either of which will be purchased, or thankfully received as a gratuity. Apply to J. W. Powers.

STANLY CROPS.—A letter from Norwood's on the 5th says:—

"Wheat and oat crop extra, and the corn very flattering."

RAIN.—A letter from a friend at Walnut Cove, Stokes county, says:—

"We have had heavy rains and great freshets in this county. It is rain, rain, and freshet after freshet."

Hon. Jesse R. McLean of Greensboro' declines being a candidate for re-election to Congress. His health has been feeble for some time past.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—On the 4th inst., at General Hospital, Summerville, S. C., of a wound received at Battery Wagner, Private Malcom Porter, of Capt Sloan's Co. (I) 51st Reg't.

At Chimborazo Hospital, June 6, of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Kenneth H McIver, son of D D McIver of Moore county. This is the second son this honored father has given as a sacrifice to his country. Two others remain in the service.

In Robeson county, on the 30th ult., of bowel consumption, Mr James Stewart, a private in Major J R McDonald's Co, 51st Reg't, aged about 50.

On 31st May, Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Gardner, of the 29th Reg't, of Yancy county, aged 23.

In Robeson county, June 26th, JOHN G McNEILL, in the 24th year of his age. The deceased was a member of Co. D. 18th N C Regiment. He was in the battle at Hanover C. H and was wounded in the battles around Richmond. He was a most excellent young man, and in the relations which he sustained, both as soldier and citizen, was highly esteemed. His last illness he bore with patient resignation, and left to his friends the comfortable assurance that with him "all was well."
Com.

Died, the 27th Oct'r last, E. MOORE, at Lynchburg, Va, in the 21st year of his age. He was one among the first to go forth in the defence of his country. He was born in North Carolina, Montgomery county, where he has a mother, brother and sisters, to mourn the loss of an affectionate son and loving brother. Weep not, mother, your son is gone from trouble to rest. Where sinners cease from troubling and the weary are forever at rest. For when he died he called to those around and said, I am dying happy; tell my mother and friends to weep not for me. Thus departed a brave soldier, a member of the Church, a devoted follower of Christ. Farewell, farewell to all below, my Saviour calls and I must go. Weep not.
Com.

Died in Seabrook's Hospital, in Richmond, Va., 17th May 1863, Mr Noah R Freeman, aged 27 years, 3 mos. and 7 days. This young gentleman, though quite young in years, was one amongst the first to volunteer in defence of his country. Owing to bad health he was never in any battle until the last battle at Fredericksburg, Va., when he fell mortally wounded, and died in a few weeks. In the death of this young gentleman the Confederacy has lost a good soldier and his acquaintances a good and kind neighbor. This young gentleman was a dutiful son, forever obeying the kind instructions of parents; a kind and affectionate husband, a true and pious christian. He was a respectful member of the Christian Church, and we have reasons to believe, by his godly walk and upright conversation, that he has died in the faith which will save him in a better world than this. He leaves a wife and three small children to mourn the loss of an affectionate father and husband. Thus ends the life of this young christian soldier.
R. W. FREEMAN.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, Aug. 6.

List of casualties in 51st Reg't N. C. T., during second term of duty (from July 30 to Aug. 3d) in Fort Wagner, Morris' Island:

Co. A—W F Rowe, wounded in knee, not serious; Wm Williamson, in side, not serious.
C—Jonas Jones, hand, slight. H Merritt, killed.
D—S Edge, leg, and since amputated; H Galbraith, hip and knee; G McMillan, foot, not serious.
E—Bright Grimsley, head, slight.
K—Edw Hawley, breast.
Killed 1, wounded 8.

DIED,

In this town, on Monday night last, Mrs. CATHARINE HOUSTON, wife of Mr. Owen Houston, aged about 62 years.

The Rev. J. C. BRENT of the North Carolina Conference, in charge of Whiteville Circuit, departed this life on the morning of the 8th inst., at 4½ o'clock. A. M., of typhoid fever. A good and useful man is gone. He was not only highly esteemed by his own denomination, for none knew him but to love him. He was a worthy member of the Masonic order and Sons of Temperance, and did all the good that he could in every walk of life. He died in the flower of life.—Com.

In Sampson county, May 15th, LUETTA, only child of Lieut. Hinton J. and Mary C. Hudson, aged 13 mos. and 10 days.

In Richmond, 6th June, Lieut. HINTON J. HUDSON, of Co C, 38th Reg't N. C. T., in the 24th year of his age. Lieut. Hudson was wounded in the battles before Richmond, but being inspired by noble patriotism, he returned to his Company before he was thought to be able for service, and was very soon seized with typhoid fever, which proved fatal in a few days—during which time he had the undivided attention of his father, and for the last two days that of his bereaved wife. May his bereaved wife and friends be sustained by grace divine, and this dispensation of Providence be sanctified to their eternal good.

Also, in Sampson county, June 26th, JOHN HUDSON, of fever contracted while with his son in Hospital at Richmond, aged 60 years. He was a good neighbor, indulgent father and a lenient husband.—Com.

N. C. Christian Advocate please copy.

At Bogue, Columbus County, N. C., on the 28th ult. of Diptheria, Nancy S. W., daughter of Louisa V. and Samuel S. B. Thompson, aged 7 years, 9 months and 18 days. None knew her but to love her, on account of her admirable disposition and qualities. We ought to console ourselves and say with King David: The Lord giveth, the Lord taketh away, blessed be the name of the Lord. She has gone to a better world, a world where sin and trouble are unknown.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having qualified as Administrator with the will annexed, *durante absentia*, upon the estate of the late Mrs. Caroline M. Winslow, at June Term 1863 of Cumberland County Court, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make payment, and to all persons having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

FURTHER NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has a negro woman with three children to hire out for the balance of the year; she is an excellent cook, washer and ironer.

EDW'D L. WINSLOW, Adm'r &c.

Aug. 5.

From Gen Lee's Army.—RICHMOND, Aug. 11.—Both the Fredericksburg and Central trains yesterday afforded but little additional news of the situation at Fredericksburg and Culpeper, beyond the fact that Meade was slowly encroaching, and Gen'l Lee preparing to receive and repel his spring at whatever point it might be directed. The yankees are swarming into Culpeper, Fauquier, and Stafford counties, and have approached within five miles of Falmouth in the direction of Fredericksburg, making their appearance by day mounted as cavalry, but returning by night. Warrenton has been occupied in force by the yankees. It is very evident from Meade's hesitation and delay that he has not made up the plan of his campaign, route, &c., to be observed in the next "on to Richmond;" or, if he has, he is determined to be chary about developing it by his movements. But the eye of Gen. Lee by this moment sweeps and takes in the whole military horizon, and Meade's moves upon the chessboard of battle, whether they be deliberate or hesitating, will be overwhelmingly met.—*Examiner.*

The Tax in Kind.—RICHMOND, July 11.—The Commissioner of Taxes directs that in valuation of all taxable articles or objects, including estimates of agricultural products taxed in kind, assessors shall be governed by the current selling prices of articles—objects to be taxed in a neighborhood where held at the time or upon day with reference to which assessment or valuation is required by law to be made. Assessors are also instructed to be vigilant in ascertaining what each farmer has actually produced, and guard against the plan of exchanging corn and wheat with each other, devised by farmers in certain districts to evade the tax in kind.

The Blockade Closed.—RICHMOND, August 11.—Notice will be published to morrow by command of the Secretary of War that the passage of merchandise through the Confederate lines from the United States will be strictly prohibited. Hereafter all goods introduced will be seized and retained.

Reported Military Changes.—The Chattanooga Rebel has no doubt that Rosecrans has been transferred to the command of the yankee army of the Potomac, and Grant to succeed Rosecrans in command of the army in Tennessee.

YELLOW FEVER.—The Mayor of Wilmington denies reports of several cases of yellow fever in Wilmington, and pledges prompt publication of the fact if any occur.

Yankee Outrage at the Grave.—The body of Captain W. D. Brown, of the Chesapeake Artillery, who was mortally wounded at Gettysburg, and who died subsequently in Baltimore, was delivered to his family. The uniform he wore in battle being torn and bloody, his mother procured another, and clothed the shattered remains of her dead son in it. While the last solemn services were being conducted around the grave, a squad of yankee soldiers, sent for the purpose by General Schenck, appeared and arrested all present, and confined them in the Gilmer House Prison until the next day, when they were paroled. Their crime consisted in giving decent interment to the remains of a Confederate officer, and preparing a new uniform for his grave clothes.

Rich. Examiner.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it appears to me that the necessities of our people still require the continuance of the prohibition heretofore extended by proclamation to the exportation of certain articles from the State.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this Proclamation, continuing the Proclamation of July 10th, in force for thirty days from and after the 12th inst., in regard to the exportation of Cotton and Woolen Cloth, Cotton and Woolen Yarns, Leather and Shoes, subject to the exceptions, &c., expressed heretofore.

{L. S.} In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 10th day of August, A. D. 1863, and in the Eighty-Eighth year of our Independence.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor, R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Sec'y.

Aug 11. 54*2w

Rockspring Academy.

R. H. BROWN will take charge of this school on the 2d Monday in August, 1863. Rates of Tuition from $16 to $30 per session of 5 months. Board can be had in the neighborhood at $15 per month.

The location is in the southern part of Montgomery county, N. C., in the neighborhood of J. Luther, J. F. Green and others.

Aug 8, 1863 53 2t*pd

RICHMOND ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session in this Institution will commence on Monday the 10th inst., under the instruction and management of Rev. DANIEL JOHNSON.

Board can be had in good families at $15 per month. The rates of Tuition per session of five months are $15, $20 and $25 according to the advancement of the pupil.

J. McNEILL,
J. JOHNSON, } Com.
J. GILCHRIST.

Montpelier, N. C., Aug. 5, 1863 53*3tpd

A CARD.

IN justice to the parties concerned, I take this method of stating publicly that in the opinion of their Teachers and of the Examining Committee, Miss Jane M. Cronly in her class in Arithmetic and Grammar, and Louis F. Brown in his Class in Arithmetic, and James W. McLaurin in spelling, deserved and should have received by public presentation certificates of first scholarship.

Aug. 7. 53 5*pd

A CARD.

I Understand that there is a report in certain Counties of the 7th Congressional District that I am for a reconstruction of the old Union. I pronounce the report false. I expect to visit the different counties of the District at the Superior Courts and explain my views in full. I am for peace if it can be obtained on honorable terms.

I will address the people of Moore, Montgomery, Stanly, Anson, Chatham, Randolph and Davidson on TUESDAY of each Superior Court.

S. H. CHRISTIAN.

Aug. 1. 51*tOlstpd

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—COURT OF EQUITY.

John B. Gillis and wife Temperance and others vs Henry Beard and wife Dolly, Wm Beard and Wife Martha.

Petition for the Sale of Land for Partition.

IT appearing to my satisfaction, that Henry Beard and wife Dolly, William Beard and wife Martha, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: Ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in August, A. D. 1863, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise this Petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment pro confesso rendered as to them.

Witness, Edm'd J. Gaines, Clerk and Master in Equity in and for said county at Office.

E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

July 10, 1863. 47*6tpd

$50 REWARD.

TYSON CAGLE, a private in Co. K, 63d Reg't N. C. T., was detailed home for the purpose of purchasing a horse and instead of purchasing took my MARE on the night of the 7th of July. She is a bright bay, with black legs, a small star on her forehead, both shoulders hurt by the harness, 8 years old last spring. I will pay the above reward of Fifty dollars for information that will cause me to get said Mare. It is thought that he has made his way back to his Company with said mare. I hope the officials will not allow such property used in the Confederate service. My address is Ansonville, Montgomery Co., N. C.

JOHN HUSSEY.

July 20.

CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors:—It was my good fortune to be present when the candidates for Congress in the Seventh District for the first time discussed the great questions at issue, and what remedies each proposed to adopt to benefit our afflicted country. Hon. T. S. Ashe and Col. S. H. Christian announced themselves as candidates at Albemarle on the 11th inst., to a large and intelligent audience. Mr. Ashe opened the discussion by reviewing the course he had pursued in the last Congress; stating what votes he had given on the leading questions before Congress, and the reasons for the same. He stated that owing to sickness in his family he was not present when the first Conscription Act was passed by the House, but that if present, he should have voted for it; that the condition of the country made it imperative to retain in the field our army which was then defending the country against a half million of disciplined yankee soldiers; that eighty thousand of our troops were about being disbanded, when McClellan was thundering at the gates of Richmond; and that to have pursued any other policy than that of retaining our troops in the field, would have been equivalent to giving up the contest. The last conscription bill he had voted against; believing that the exigencies of the country did not require it, and that the Constitutional mode, for the President to make a requisition upon the respective Governors of the States for troops, was the safest and wisest course. He also stated that he had voted against the Confederate tax bill, believing the system therein proposed for raising money, and for supporting the army, to be unwise and impolitic. He had voted against the exemption of the overseers and owners of twenty negroes under the Act of Oct. 1862, and supported the exemption act of April last; had also voted for the resolutions of Mr. Russell that Martial law could not exist in the Confederate States; and had uniformly voted against a suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus.

Mr. Ashe also declared that he had always voted everything which he had regarded as necessary for a vigorous prosecution of the war. He believed that peace only could be attained by this course; and warned the people not to be misled by the clamors of those who were agitating peace movements amongst ourselves at this time; that it was an *ignis fatuus* which would make the war interminable; that it would arouse the North to might er efforts for our subjugation; that it would dispirit our gallant army in the field, and produce a division amongst ourselves. He believed we never would obtain peace except upon a union amongst ourselves and a determination to sustain our army. He showed that the heavy blows we had already given the foe had produced at the North the conviction amongst a large class that our subjugation was impossible; that this was the general sentiment of Europe; that this sentiment had become so wide spread at the North that open resistance to the conscription act had been made, and that the United States had been compelled to abandon it or at least to suspend it.

He forcibly showed that peace movements amongst ourselves could only lead to one result—that of a reconstruction of the old Union, to which he never would consent. Said that he stood upon the resolutions unanimously passed by our Convention—that in the language of our Convention, "there is a radical incompatibility between the people of the United States and ourselves and that from them our separation is final, and for the independence we have asserted, we will accept no alternative."

Mr. A. said he thought he could see signs of returning reason amongst our enemies; that this had resulted from the prowess of our arms, and to our arms must we look for deliverance; that all we asked for, was peace; and whenever they showed a disposition to treat with us he would hail it with joy, but when we saw them treating Mr. Stephens's mission with contempt, then it would be the part of cravens to beg of them for peace, after we had met with some reverses to our arms.

Col. Christian in reply said he did not know how Mr. Ashe had voted upon the leading measures before the last Congress, but supposed Mr. A. had given a correct account of his votes—that Congress had been in secret session most of the time, and the country did not know how its public servants had acted. He said it was useless to disguise the fact that our condition was becoming alarming; that the enemy held half of our territory, and appealed to his competitor to show how we were to remake it? Said that enough blood and money had been expended, that he was for peace on honorable terms, was opposed to a reconstruction of the Union; and that his plan if adopted would secure this end. He said he was in favor of agitating the question of peace,—favored sending on delegates clothed with power to accomplish this object. He said he knew the present Government of the United States was hostile to us and would disregard our offers; he wanted to send no one to the Lincoln Government; but our Commissioners would be met by those appointed by the people in the Northern States, and *that it would in the Presidential election in the fall of* 1864 raise up a party that would consign to infamy the Lincoln Government; that this peace party at the North would see that there was a large party here also for peace, and that the desired result might be obtained. What was to be done in the mean time Col. Christian did not say—he said he would prefer that his right arm might wither before he would treat with the Lincoln Government.

The picture the Colonel gave of our present condition was indeed gloomy; and as his plan can produce no practical effect until after the 4th of March 1865, his audience thought the agitation of peace movements now as he proposed could do but little good, and if his was the only plan to procure our independence and a cessation of hostilities, we might be exhausted before it could be carried into effect.

In reply to a question from Mr. A. as to where these Commissioners were to be accredited to, Col. C. said, let ours meet at some point in the Confederacy and the Yankee peace Commissioners at some point in Yankeedom. How they were there to act, he did not explain, farther than that it would control the Presidential election in the North in 1864, hurl Lincoln from power, and elect some one from whom our independence would be recognized.

The above is an impartial account of the discussion; it was conducted with kindness between the Candidates, which all were glad to see.

New Orleans.—Prisoners from Vicksburg, who were sent from New Orleans to Mobile by steamer, state that while they were lying at the levee in that city a great demonstration was made on the part of the Southern ladies to show their feelings and hospitality to the war-worn soldiers by taking them provisions and luxuries, and that the pavements, in a long line for several blocks, were crowded with these noble women, who had supplies of every description of cooked provisions, delicacies, clothing, fruit, &c., &c, but were prohibited from bestowing them on their friends by the Federal soldiers, who kept them off at the point of the bayonet, long ropes, &c. Their cavalry and artillery would dash by, running over and destroying many of the articles brought down, and when any of the soldiers would come forward to receive anything some Federal would drive them back with their sabres, and others were treated with the grossest indignities.

THE TAX LAW

Hon. James L. Pugh, of Alabama, has written a concise elucidation of the recent tax law of Congress. His views will be read with a peculiar interest throughout the country at this time:

BRUNDIGE, July 11, 1863.

Mr. Editor:—You will please publish the following propositions on taxation and subsistence:

1 No direct tax on land and slaves can be laid by Congress without an apportionment. Representation and direct taxes are inseparable. No direct tax can be laid constitutionally without a census—no census can be taken during the war. Hence those who favor a tax on property and not on productions, incomes and profits; are for violating the Constitution.

2 A tax on property instead of productions would necessarily oppress the citizen and soldier, because the tax, in order to be uniform, must be laid on the land of the soldier as well as the citizen who has been driven from his home by the enemy and making nothing, then property must sell under the hammer to pay taxes.

3. The provision tax, or tax in kind, can oppress no one, as no person pays anything if he makes nothing; whereas, the tax on property must be the same on every one, and paid in money, whether the land makes provisions or grass and weeds. This provision tax will stop the increase of the war debt and the further issue of Confederate money, sustain credit abroad and confidence at home; and above all, feed the army abundantly. A tax on property will accomplish neither of these results. Hence, I am in favor of the tax in kind, and the money tax on incomes and profits, instead of a money tax on property.

4. Whether you lay a tax on property or a tax in kind, it must be the same on everybody, because if the property or crops of any one, whether citizen or soldier, is expended, uniformity is destroyed and the tax is unconstitutional.

5. The provision tax of one-tenth is all the planter pays, while the incomes from speculation, &c., are taxed as high as fifteen per cent.

6 Potatoes, peas and ground peas, left in the field for stock, are not counted, because the tax law requires an account only of such portions of the crop usually gathered as "have been sold or consumed prior to making the estimate." This was intended to guard against fraud and evasion of the tax law, but cannot embrace potatoes, peas, &c., usually left in the field, as these have not been sold or consumed prior to the estimate, which will be made as soon as the crop is gathered. The Government will need grain, &c., at once to supply the army, and stop the increase of Confederate money.

Your obedient servant,

J. L. PUGH.

North Carolinians at Frederick, Md.—Col. Thos S. Kenan. 43d N. C. T., writes from Frederick, Md., on the 30th of July, a list of Confederate wounded then prisoners there. Among them the following North Carolinians;—most of them slightly wounded and a l doing well:—

M M Miller, A E Gullett, Sgt A S Williams, G; Sgt J M Durham, F; S W Howell, E, 6th Reg't. Daniel Teague E, 37th; J C Roberts E, A J Jones G, Sgt J S Evans D, 1st; A D Price E, 20th; E H Milton K, L S Wilson B, 28th; J McGee K, F W Murphy A, 12th; G B Ganes, John Harris, Effard Seay, D, 2d; Macy Hicks D, 47th; Jno Goss E, 23d; M M Moser E, Sgt Z W Kamp A, Lt W B Young K, 32d; Geo W Carlton G, 18th; Col T S Kenan, Capt J G Kenan, A, Lt H E Shephard K, 43d; Maj J Hancock, Capt H C Wheeler G, 2d N C Bat; J E Knowles D, 1st N C Cav.

The following had died:

H H West A, 3d, July 6; H Gossell A, 53d, July 7th; Capt J M Albright F, 53d, July 16; L Griggs K, 43d, July 23; J M Royster C, 47th, July 29, 1863.

The Confederate Dead.—We copy from the Baltimore American, the following list of Confederate prisoners, from Gettysburg, who have died at the Chester Hospital, since the 19th ult.:

Lt J C Coler, 26th N C; J J Shines, 11th; D P Clark, 22d; G W Wilson, 53d; Wm J Goodsum. 11th; J F Hunter, 27th; J McCook, 26th; Rolin Chapple, 52d; J W Higins, 22d; C Nunn, 13th; J E Hagerly, 18th; W H Price, 55th; J T Howell, 28th; J L Mook, 14th; A Shields, 26th; R H Powell, 9th.

Adjutant Lucas.—We learn that Adj. Henderson C. Lucas, whose death we announced in our last, of the 11th N. C regiment, bore himself with great courage and gallantry in the battle of Gettysburg. An eye witness says that after all the color bearers were shot down he seized the flag of the regiment, rushed to the front, was shot down, rose again and waved the flag, and again fell, having received three wounds. Col. Leventhorpe spoke of him in the highest terms as an intelligent and gallant young man, always cool, ready for duty, and kind and good-humored in his disposition. Adjutant Lucas was a native of Raleigh, the son of Capt. W. A Lucas, who removed his family to Charlotte some years since.—*Raleigh Standard.*

North Carolina Soldiers in Convention.—ORANGE C. H., VA., Aug. 12—A convention of North Carolina Troops of the Army of Northern Virginia, met at the Court House here to-day, and organized by calling, Col. Bryan Grimes to the Chair, and appointing nine Secretaries and nine Committee men to prepare resolutions—one for each Brigade, Col. Garrett, Chairman of the Committee. Resolutions were adopted unanimously pledging the loyalty of North Carolina to the army of the Confederacy, denouncing the Standard and its supporters, expressing confidence in Governor Vance, that he will sustain the good cause; and appointing Cols. Garrett, Jones, Cox and Grimes, a committee to write an address to the people of the State. The convention was enthusiastic and unanimous.

From the Trans-Mississippi.—A gentleman who left Gen. Taylor's headquarters, on the other side of the Mississippi, on the 25th ult., informs the Mobile Advertiser that our troops hold undisputed sway of all those late conquests in Louisiana west of the Mississippi. They, as well as the people, are in fine spirits, undepressed by the fall of Vicksburg, and not only able to hold their own, but at the proper time to help us on this side the river. Gen. Magruder is fortifying at Sabine Pass, and ready to co-operate with Kirby Smith. Taylor is securing his conquests and is zealously supported by the planters, who, when Banks overrun the country, were ready to give up and take the oath. Banks scouted at their oaths and took their property. They are now fighting men and war men to the bitter end. Our informant believes that our combined forces under Price, Walker, and Taylor—Kirby Smith commanding the whole—will reach 50,000 men and are increasing.

Turks and Yankees.—A historian of the Saracen conquerors says: "It was moreover a common injunction to spare as much as possible the countries they invaded. "*Destroy not palm trees,*" says Abubeker to Yusef, "*nor burn any field of corn, cut down no fruit trees, do no mischief to cattle, only such as ye kill to eat.*"

Compare these Turks of more than a thousand years ago, in the very midnight of the ages, with the yankees of this day, who organize expeditions for the express purpose of doing what the most savage and barbarous people of the world would not permit!

GEN. LEE.

It is natural for the people to believe that no one will, in such a time as this, make an assertion that is calculated to distress and dispirit the public without full authority for his statement. Hence it is, that those who give circulation to error are enabled to work so large an amount of mischief.

It is our duty to warn the people that unless they would be deceived, they must have a deaf ear for nine-tenths of what is told them, no matter how confidently it may be asserted, or how plausibly it may be insinuated.

In a late number of the Charleston Mercury, a correspondent of that paper gave to the public a report that floated through our streets for a day or two, to the effect that the President and Gen. Lee had a quarrel; and that Gen. Lee had tendered his resignation. In the Mercury, of the 3d inst., the correspondent follows up the subject, treats the allegod disagreement as an established fact, and assigns the reason:

"It is said the difficulty, between Davis and Lee grew out of the refusal of the former to sanction the trial by court martial of the delinquent Brigadiers at Gettysburg, as Lee desired."

It would give great distress and uneasiness to the country to believe that Gen. Lee was at war with the President, and threatening to resign. By the whole force of the great esteem which the people feel for Gen. Lee, and their confidence in him, it would dishearten them to hear of such a state of things. We have taken the pains to inform ourselves on the subject, and wish now to be understood as contradicting the whole story in all its extent, and by the fullest authority. The few brief lines which we have quoted from the Mercury's communication are indeed a curious illustration of the number of evil and baseless accusations which can be inserted in so short a space. They are a model at once of terse and mischievous language. They contain no less than four averments, the truth of every one of which the facts authorize us to contradict in the broadest manner. First, then, the country will be pleased to learn there has not been even the slightest unpleasantness between the President and Gen. Lee. No two persons could be in more perfect accord than are these two distinguished patriots. There never was the least foundation for the story of a difficulty between them. Second, President Davis never did refuse to sanction the trial by court martial of the delinquent Brigadiers. Third, Gen. Lee never desired the trial of the delinquent Brigadiers. Fourth, there were no delinquent Brigadiers; at least Gen. Lee has made no mention of any such, but in his report, compliments his troops in the highest terms for their gallantry at Gettysburg.

Now, what must the people think of a writer who alleges a feud between the President and Gen. Lee, and charges grave delinquency, connived at by the President, on high officers in the army, without the slightest authority? It must be set down as a criminal trifling with the feelings and the welfare of the country, and the honor of its rulers and defenders.

We take occasion to say that Gen. Lee is not one of those officers who would abandon his country on a personal irritation, even if there had been anything of the kind. He is in the army from principle. He has shown himself ready cheerfully to accept any position to which he may be ordered. The ranking General of the army, so far as campaign service is concerned, he has led a handful in the mountains of Virginia, or done engineer's duty in the State of South Carolina, or led the Army of the Potomac with equal cheerfulness. He has no complaints, no envyings, no murmurings to indulge. He is content to do his best with the means given him.—*Rich. Sentinel.*

The Mississippi River.—The Daily Clarion, published at Meridian, Miss., says:

The Federals have been jubilant, as they had a right to be, over the opening of the Mississippi river, and the probable resumption of its navigation by their commercial vessels. One steamboat from St. Louis has reached New Orleans and returned to the city from which it started, without molestation of any kind that we are informed of. Great rejoicings were had in both cities in consequence of this unwonted event. Guns were fired, bells were rung, and other exhibitions of general joy uproariously indulged in.

We imagine our enemies will soon learn that they have made their hearts glad without occasion and wasted their powder unnecessarily. In a few weeks we opine they will ascertain that they will never be permitted to navigate the great river peaceably; at least not until they acknowledge our independence. We are assured that measures are on foot, having the full sanction of our government, which will soon for hundreds of miles render the Father of Waters a river of death to merchantmen, their crews, passengers and commanders. Enterprising, gallant spirits, are heart and soul in the movement, and the Gov't backs them up with all its authority and power.

Lee's Army.—The army correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch writes to that paper:—

There is nothing of special interest from our own army to communicate, save the interesting fact that the good effect of the call of the Commander-in-Chief and the proclamation of the President are visible in the thousands of convalescent sick and wounded returning to their post and ready to meet the foe once more in the reckoning front of battle. The cry daily is, "still they come," and I will not attempt to estimate how much stronger we are now than when we recrossed the Potomac.

Department of the West.—We learn from a very recent correspondence of the Atlanta Appeal, that some important changes have been made in the department of the West. Gen. Johnston, in compliance with a long-standing request on his part, has been released from the charge of affairs in East Tennessee. Bragg is now in full command there, while Johnston devotes himself to Mississippi, Alabama, East Louisiana and West Tennessee. The arrangement heretofore existing was very cumbersome. Generals Bragg, Maury and Pemberton had special charge of the departments to which they were assigned, while Johnston had nominally, or more properly, advisory charge of all. It was his mission to take special command in any of the departments when peculiar danger threatened.

Reported Removal of Rosecrans.—The Chattanooga Rebel says: "Mr. Andrew Ewing, brother of Lt. Col. Wm. Ewing, late of McNairy's battalion, reached here yesterday from Middle Tennessee. He reports that Rosecrans no longer commands the army of Tennessee, and that he has gone to Virginia. We did not learn the name of his successor, but surmise that Grant will be immediately called to that position."

Patriotism of a Colored Man.—A day or two ago a letter was received at the Treasury Department from a negro man, named Henry Jones, the property of Mr. E. Cannon, of Clarksville, in Virginia, placing at the disposal of the Secretary of the Treasury $465 in gold, which he hopes will be of some service to the Government. In his letter he speaks of "our glorious cause," and declares that the slaves of the South have a deeper interest in the establishment of Southern independence than the white population. He thinks if the yankees are successful the negroes are destined to the most cruel treatment at their hands.

COMMUNICATED.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

BUFFALO, MOORE COUNTY, July 28, 1863.

At a regular meeting of Buffalo Lodge, No. 172, of Free and Accepted Masons, J. McIntosh, S. Morrow and J. M. Dye were appointed as a committee to draw up a tribute of respect to the memory of our brother, L. M. WICKER, a private of Co. H. 30th Regt N. C. T., who was killed on the battle field of Gettysburg, July 1863, while bravely defending his country.

Resolved, That though we deeply lament and much deplore our loss in the death of brother L. M. Wicker, yet we humbly bow to the will of God and meekly bear the burden which he hath placed on us.

Resolved, That the cutting down of brother Wicker while entering upon the theatre of active life, strikingly admonishes us of our own mortality, and that it would be wisdom in us as accountable beings to the great Judge of hearts, to spare no diligence in preparing to receive the final sentence to the immortal part, for when we least think it death may greet us.

Resolved, That we deeply and cordially sympathise with our brother's bereaved mother and friends, and as a token of our sorrow we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved mother and family of our deceased brother and also to the Fayetteville Observer for publication.

J. McIVER.
A. McIVER.
J. M DYE.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FORT CASWELL, July 10, 1863.

At a meeting of Capt E. B. Dudley's Co. D, 36th Reg't N. C. T., convened for the purpose of giving some expression of feeling in regard to the death of WM HESTER, on motion of Sergt Wilbon, Lieut Barnes was called to the chair, and Serg't Turrentine appointed Sec'y. On motion, a committee, composed of Serg'ts Wilbon and Martin, Messrs Peter Pridgen and Thos Shepard, were appointed by the chairman to draft resolutions. After a recess of a few minutes the committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That though we bow submissively to the Great Creator in his visitations of mercy or judgment upon the children of men; yet we are deeply pained to learn of the death of our beloved friend and brother soldier, Wm. Hester, who departed this life on the 1st inst.

Resolved, That as a soldier he was ever ready and willing to obey the orders of his superiors, discharging all his duties with the spirit of a true soldier and patriot, and in his intercourse with the members of the company he was courteous and an agreeable gentleman.

Resolved, That in his death the country has lost a patriotic soldier and the members of this company a kind friend and pleasant companion, and that we as a company desire to mingle our grief with that of his bereaved and afflicted wife, and desire to offer to her our condolence in this her state of distress.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our deceased brother soldier's wife, also to the Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer and N. C. Presbyterian for publication.

On motion of Serg't Turrentine, the meeting adjourned.

SIMON A BARNES, Chm'n.
MICHAEL H. TURRENTINE, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a regular communication of Catawba Valley Lodge, No 217, held at Masonic Hall, Morganton, N C, on the 17th day of June, 1863, the following proceedings were had:

Whereas, Under the dispensation of the Divine Grand Master, our worthy and beloved brother, Col. J. C. S. McDowell, a true and faithful laborer in this Temple; has been summoned from the labor of this life: We, as Masons, desire to record our testimony to his worth as a man, and a brother of our cherished Order; and also to convey to his bereaved family an assurance of our deep sympathy in the sorrow which now enshrouds them. Therefore resolved—

1st. That we have heard with feelings of the deepest sorrow the news of the death of Bro. J. C. S. McDowell, who, during his continuance with us, proved himself most worthy as a man and a Mason.

Resolved 2d That S. W. seat be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved 3d That we tender to the widow and orphans of our deceased Brother sincere sympathy, imploring our Heavenly Father to bless them with His fatherly care and protection, who is the husband of the widow and the father of the fatherless and who will not forsake those who put their trust in him.

Resolved 4th. That a copy of these proceedings be presented to the widow of our deceased Brother, and they be published in the Fayetteville Observer, and that the Raleigh papers be requested to copy.

J. J. HAWKS,
W. M. WENTERS, } Committee.
J. A. CLAYWELL,

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Killed, on the 3d of July, in a charge at Gettysburg, Pa., Corpl. THOS D CROOM, of Co. I, 32d N. C. T. He volunteered in defence of his country in May 1861; his absence from home was but brief, he soon returned with a furlough on account of bad health; recovering from which, he hurried back to camp, endured many fatiguing marches, was wounded at Malvern Hill, again came home, and returned to come no more. He bade all adieu with the tears streaming down his cheeks, at the same time saying, "I will see home and friends no more." Another soldier has gone, another home deprived of its brightest jewel, and made sad and desolate: mother, sisters and brothers left to mourn for their loved one. He professed religion in the 12th year of his age, joined the Methodist Church and was a true follower of the meek and lowly Jesus. His life in camp can be no better described than by an extract from a letter to his mother, written by a comrade, in which he said: 'Cousin Tom was a brave and good boy; all the company speak of him as a christian; none doubt but that he is now peaceful and happy." Oh! it must have been an inexpressibly happy change, thus to have been taken from the horrors of the battle field to the bliss of Heaven and the converse of angels. "None knew him but to love him." And although he fills a soldier's grave upon the far distant plains of Gettysburg, his friends will never cease to remember with affectionate tenderness his many virtues, and have no doubt but that he is gone to his reward in Heaven, where he will meet with his loving brother, who, also, cheerfully gave his life as a ransom for his country, and where they will never again be aroused to the conflicts of cruel war. Peace to the ashes of so brave a soldier.

"Farewell, dear brother, we part awhile,
By death's cold hand we sever,
But not without the blessed hope,
You are safe in Christ forever."

SISTER.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died, in Hospital at Richmond, Va., Privates Andrew Cole on the 2d April, D B Stedman 15th April, Kenneth H. McIver 6th June 1863; and killed at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., 1st July 1863, Private Louis M. Wicker, all of Co H, 30th Reg't N. C. T. They have been faithful soldiers in the army of the Confederate States for nearly two years. At their country's call they went forth to assist in driving the invading enemy from our soil. Being always at their post, they were never known to falter from performing their whole duty. They were among the many who sacrificed their lives upon the altar of liberty.

J. J. WICKER, Capt. Comd'g Co.
Camp near Orange C. H., Va., Aug. 7, 1863.

Lines in Memory of my Brother, GILES W. THOMPSON, who fell charging the Battery on Morris' Island, near Charleston, S. C., on the night of the 18th July, 1863.

Far away from home he died,
In manhood's bright and early bloom;
He was the idol of our hearts,
While away, and while at home.

My brother is dead, his loss I mourn,
And sorrow fills my breast;
His body fills an early tomb,
I trust his soul's at rest.

"To tyranny I will not yield!"
Oft-times I've heard him say;
And with the gallant fired.
He for his country hasted away.

But on a dark and lonely night,
Far, far away from home he died;
No sister there to bind his wound,
Or kiss his manly brow.

Cease, fond parents, cease to mourn;
Your boy to you can ne'er return;
But you to him may one day go,
Where streams of joy forever flow.

Weep not, sisters, weep no more,
Your brother's warfare now is o'er:
Weep not, brothers, weep no more,
His slumbers shall be disturbed no more.

SISTER, ROSY B. THOMPSON.

ALABAMA CROPS.—LOWER PEACH TREE, ALA., Aug. 8.—Messrs. Hale & Sons:—The crops in this section (Wilcox) and in every part of the State that I have heard from, are excellent. We could not desire or expect better. The corn crop will far exceed the best that was ever made; for many of the planters planted all corn, some only a few acres of cotton. Too much cotton have been abandoned, but the rest tastefully adorn the crops. We have a few days [illegible] very favorable for fodder pulling, which is now going on.

A CONTRAST.—The Richmond Enquirer describes a visit to the various hospitals in Petersburg to which the 770 sick and wounded Confederates were carried after their return from Fort Delaware last week. They were the most hopeless cases, and therefore, evidently, were sent for exchange. The hospitals in Petersburg are admirably kept and attended, says the Enquirer.

Fort Delaware, from which they came, and where 9000 to 9000 Confederate prisoners are over crowded, is stated by the Enquirer to be on a marshy island in the river below Philadelphia. There is no provision for cleanliness; and the prisoners are always ankle-deep in the most abominable filth. For water the fort depends on the rain, which is caught and conducted into tanks, which are always in a foul state. Sometimes, an additional supply of muddy water is brought in water boats from the Brandywine creek; but the water is kept and used in so careless a way that it is totally unfit for drinking, or for cooking; and cannot be touched without disgust. On this account the unfortunate captives, scorched by thirst and perhaps by fever, are fain to drink very often the water of the Delaware itself, when the tide is out, though even then it is salt. The consequence of the overcrowding, the nauseous water, and want of cleanliness, and of all means of cleanliness, at this season of the year especially, cannot be doubtful. Diarrhœa, dysentery and fever rapidly thin the devoted ranks; but as it is the most unwholesome of all the yankee prisons, and therefore fittest for their purpose, it is always kept full. It is thus our enemy *prepares* his prisoners for exchange. The wasted and writhing shadows of men, now lying on the clean white beds in those airy hospitals of Petersburg, happy to find themselves once more among friends, cannot speak of their cruel experiences at Fort Delaware, without a strong shudder and a suppressed imprecation. Many of them, on entering that foul den, had been in good health; many others very slightly wounded; but they unanimously declare, that no man, however healthy, can endure imprisonment there for long, without being attacked by some dreadful disease. The deaths, which are very numerous, attract no attention; and the impression upon the mind of our soldiers is, that the intention of the yankee Government, in crowding its prisoners into such a place is to kill or hopelessly break down as many of them as possible."

Now for the contrast. The Enquirer says:—

"Returning from Petersburg, after visiting the ruins of our noble soldiers, while you pass over the James River, you have a full view of Belle Isle, our principal place of detention for Yankee prisoners; a lovely and picturesque isle, diversified with hill and lawn, robed in green sward and adorned with magnificent shade trees; abounding in springs of purest water, and cooled by the constant current of air which is kept up even in the closest weather, by the rushing current of the James river all around it—this Belle Isle is the pleasantest and loveliest spot of ground which can be seen around the pleasant city of Richmond. Here in this Island paradise you may see the long rows of white tents, charming domicile at present for fat and lazy Dutchmen, and Yankees. There they loll at their ease, or play games on the level ground near the river. Seeing these creatures in such a balmy and verdurous prison, we could not but think of those hundreds of gallant young Confederates we had left stretched on their beds of pain, struggling for what remained to them of life after a month passed in that pestilential swamp of the Delaware."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions: Mrs G W Williams, 1 piece of sheeting; Mrs Grant $5; Mrs Laura McDonald (Rockfish) 9 fly brushes; Miss Eliza King 1 package books; Miss Susan Smith 2 pieces woolen jeans.

Insane Asylum

THE Board of Directors of this Institution wish to fill the office of Matron, now vacant. None other than unencumbered females need apply. For information, respecting the duties, &c, of the office, apply to the undersigned. ED. C. FISHER,
Physician and Superintendent.
Aug. 14. 55-6w

LOST.

CERTIFICATE No. 188, issued by W G. Broadfoot, C. S. Depositary, April 19, 1863, for $200, to be redeemed in two 8 per cent Bonds of $100 each. Persons are cautioned against trading for it, payment having been stopped. NEILL S. STEWART.
Avysaboro', Aug 15 56-3tpd

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1863.
Sarah Gibson vs. Hiram Gibson and others.
Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Nelson Gibson, Hiram Gibson and Pleasant Gibson, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: Ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants of the filing of this Petition, and that unless they appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham on the 3d Monday of October next, and answer the Petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in July 1863.
55-6tpd] L. H. WEBB, Clerk.

To the Voters of the 4th Congressional District.

THE Undersigned take pleasure in urging upon their fellow citizens of this Congressional District the name of Lieut. THOMAS C. FULLER as a fit person to represent them in the next Congress. Lieut Fuller has consented to allow his name to be used by his friends. These are times when platforms are not needed; all who know Lieut. Fuller know that he is fully capable of filling the position with honor to himself and the people of this District. He has done his duty well in this war, for after exhausting all means to retain our old Union in its perfection, he was one of the first, after Lincoln's Proclamation, to volunteer as a private in the army, in which he is now serving as an officer. MANY CITIZENS.
July 18.

Law Library at Auction.

THE Valuable LIBRARY belonging to the late Warren Winslow, will be sold at Auction on TUESDAY of September County Court in Fayetteville, being the 8th day of the month. The sale will be on six months' credit.

The Library may be found at the store of Mr. Willkings. Apply to E. W. Willkings or to
J. G. SHEPHERD,
Attorney for the Adm'x.
Aug. 12. 54-tspd

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory,

August 10, 1863.

POST ORDERS,
No. 49.

ALL Officers of the C. S. Army arriving in the town of Fayetteville, whether under orders or on furlough, will immediately report their presence to the Commanding Officer of this post, and register their names in a book kept for the purpose in this Office.
54-6t] F. L. CHILDS, Maj. Com'dg.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

AUGUST 13, 1863.

I DESIRE to purchase for the Government a few good HORSES, for which I will pay highest cash prices. I will remain in this place a few days and may be found at the store of Messrs. Geo. W. Williams & Co. Those having horses for sale will please call on me as promptly as possible at the above place. I will be at Egypt, Chatham county, Tuesday next 18th inst., prepared to pay good prices for good serviceable Horses.
54-2tpd] C. W. STYRON, Capt. & A. Q. M.

Sheep and Cattle for Sale.

28 SHEEP, 18 old and 10 LAMBS, and 8 or 10 BEEF CATTLE, all in first rate condition, for sale.
J. C. BLOCKER.
Aug. 12. 54-2tpd

Strayed from the subscriber,

ON the 8th inst., a small red sorrel MULE. It had some sign of the cart saddle on its back, and a very tender mouth, having been cut with the bridle bit.

Any information concerning the above will be thankfully received, or if delivered to the subscriber will be liberally rewarded.

Mrs. J. H. WILLIAMS.
Residence of Mrs. Mary Smith, five miles below Averasboro', on the Raleigh road.
August 12. 54-2tpd

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant.

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment solicited.
Wilmington, May 19, 1863. 49ly

FROM THE NORTH.

From the Baltimore American of the 11th the following items are gathered:—

From Meade's Army.—Meade has issued an order announcing severe measures of retaliation against the farmers residing on the Orange and Alexandria road, between Alexandria and Warrenton. They are made responsible for all damages committed on the Road by guerilla forces, and will be impressed as laborers for the repair of the Road, and their houses be taken for gov't use.

With the exception of the capture of a number of Mosby's guerillas, no active movements in Meade's army are reported.

The Draft in New York.—Gov. Seymour of New York, has addressed a letter to the President relative to the draft. He complains that injustice has been done to the State by the mode of enrollment, and asked a suspension of the draft until the errors be corrected. He states that a large body of the people believe that the conscription act is unconstitutional, and claims that its legality should be tested in the courts.

The President replies: I cannot consent to suspend the draft in New York. He promises to see jusrice done, and will not object to see it constitutionally tested. But at present, no time can be wasted or argument used, if we would prevent the rebels from turning upon our now victorious soldiers.

More hostages.—The President has ordered three prisoners from South Carolina to be held in close confinement, as hostages for three negro seamen captured on the gunboat Isaac Smith, now in prison at Charleston.

Foreign.—Foreign advices of the 2d inst. had been received. It was believed that the Polish question would be settled by diplomacy. The war pulse had subsided in Paris, and the American question is discussed much in the usual style. The rebel loan was heavy at fifteen per cent discount. Both the Cotton and Breadstuff markets were dull.

RICHMOND, Aug. 14.—The New York Herald of the 10th inst., asserts that Meade has twice presented his resignation. The same paper editorially maintains that there is an irrepressible conflict in the cabinet on the question of the restoration of the Union. Seward favors a liberal amnesty to the rebels, and Chase making the abolition of slavery an indispensable condition to reconstruction. The President is said to be halting between these two different plans of action.

In the late encounter with the Russian troops the Poles were successful. A proclamation of the Polish National Government, rejects all compromises not based on the independence of their kingdom.

From Gen. Lee's Army.—RICHMOND, Aug. 13.—Passengers by the Central cars last evening communicated nothing new in regard to the "situation" on the Rappahannock. Our cavalry had a severe skirmish with the enemy on Monday, near Brandy station, in which the enemy lost 20 killed and wounded, and fifteen captured. Our loss was three wounded only. We surprised the enemy, which accounts for our small loss, as the yankees retreated immediately. Gen. Meade was in heavy force at Warrenton, and his army was gradually approaching its old "stamping ground," Stafford, and Falmouth heights.

Gen. Imboden, and our other forces in the Valley, met the enemy on Monday and Tuesday last in the Valley, and checked their advance towards Harrisonburg. The fighting was severe, but the loss on our side was not estimated. Several of the killed and wounded of the enemy remained in our hands. The yankees retreated towards Winchester, where they have a force.

It is very evident from the position of affairs that a battle is doubtful, unless it is brought on by Gen. Lee. Meade is one of the "slow coaches," and won't fight unless he stumbles upon an opportunity. A battle is inevitable in September, but it will not be fought before, unless Gen. Lee wills it. He is now emphatically master of the "situation." It dont matter where his army corps are located. They are judiciously distributed, and they will appear at the proper place and at the proper moment.

Soldiers who come down on furlough, because of sickness or wounds, express surprise that any but the most sanguine expectations should be felt for the army of Northern Virginia. Its ranks were never fuller, nor the men more buoyant in the prospect of a fight. This much is sufficient. *Examiner.*

From Mississippi.—MORTON, MISS., Aug. 13.—The Fourth and Sixth Texas Cavalry captured 22 yankees, 4 wagons and 18 mules on the other side of Big Black yesterday and brought them all off safe to this point. They belong to Steel's Division, 5th army corps. Their pickets have been withdrawn from this side of Big Black.

Dick Taylor has captured 35 New York planters, who were planting cotton for the Lincoln Government. They were sent to Texas for safe keeping.

Nothing has been heard from the river lately. The health of the army is improving finely; only 6 sick were sent off yesterday. Numbers are returning from the interior hospitals daily, and most of the absentees have returned to their commands.

A staff officer of Kirby Smith has just arrived. Kirby Smith's headquarters are at Shreveport. He has called on the Governors of Trans-Mississippi to meet him at Marshall, Texas, on the 15th. The Governor of Texas has taken the field with 14,000 State troops. Magruder's headquarters are at Galveston.

From Arkansas.—COLUMBIA, S. C. Aug. 12.—Col. Thornton, of Mississippi, has just arrived from Arkansas and pronounces the story of Gen. Price's resignation to be untrue. Gen. Price was at White river, in command of his division. The prospects in the Trans-Mississippi Department were very encouraging, and no fears are felt of our ability to whip the Yankees at any time. Provisions are in abundance at low prices.

The Raid.—A correspondent from Richlands, Onslow County, informs us that information has been received there direct from the yankee lines, that the aforesaid yankees are fitting up an expedition with three hundred wagons especially for Richlands. The expedition is said to be about ready to float out from Newbern by way of Smith's Mills. They must contemplate the accumulation of much plunder when they come out with 300 wagons to carry it off in.—*Wilmington Journal.*

A Raid on Cape Henry.—We learn from one of the parties concerned, that a successful raid was accomplished last week on the Light House off Cape Henry. The party—we will not say how strong—was organized in Mathews county, and passed under the guns of Fortress Monroe in the night time. While effecting that part of the trip made on land, they encountered a squad of Yankees, who had just landed, killing two and wounding three of them. The rest took to the water like beavers, and put out in three boats. The party captured the Cape Henry light house with the reflectors, glass, other apparatus, and three barrels of fine sperm oil, and after damaging the observatory as much as possible, returned with their booty.—*Richmond Examiner 14th.*

Look out for Good News.—A movement is on foot—we will not say where or by whom—from which we expect to hear glorious news in a short time. The army is gathering up its strength, and will soon shake the dew from its mane. *Atlanta Confederacy.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 17, 1863.

North Carolina Politics.—It can no longer be doubted or denied that there is a division in public sentiment in North Carolina—on the one hand a determination to resist subjugation by the yankee government, and to achieve the independence of the Confederacy; on the other, a "peace party," as it is falsely called, that would be willing to have independence, but clamors for peace, with or without independence. Those first mentioned are unmistakably headed by Gov. Vance. The others by the Raleigh Standard, though that paper does not itself go the length of some of its followers, for it has very recently declared itself opposed to a reconstruction of the Union.

Before addressing a respectful appeal to the Standard to consider well the character and tendency of the so-called Peace Party, we feel it right and just to say that we do not hold that paper primarily responsible for the most unfortunate condition in which the State is involved. The real authors of the mischief are those who refused to recognize the palpable fact that, after Lincoln's Proclamation of April 1861, North Carolina was thoroughly united in the determination to resist the subjugation of the South under the policy foreshadowed by that Proclamation. We say thoroughly united, and know what we say. With more sorrow than we ever did any public act, this paper promptly and unhesitatingly resolved to resist subjugation. Without waiting to see what the members of the great party with which we had been identified would do, and fearing indeed that many of them would adhere to their love of the Union and come to a different conclusion from that at which we had arrived, we felt that the existence of the South as a people and the security of their liberty and property, demanded instant and effective resistance Within six hours after the receipt of that Proclamation, without consulting with a human being, for there was no need of consultation about so self-evident a proposition, we united in the determination unanimously made by a great meeting in this town, to "take all proper steps to maintain, secure and defend the rights of North Carolina as one of the Southern States," and to support the authorities of the State in "asserting our rights and defending our soil." We had the inexpressible gratification to find that this action met with a cordial and unanimous response from all parts of the State, and from none more cordial or unanimous than from our old political friends The Standard of that day, with equal promptitude, took the same stand. And five weeks afterwards, as a member of the State Convention, its Editor voted for and deliberately put his name to the Ordinance which forever separated North Carolina from the Federal Union, and identified her, in interest and honor, as she was already identified in location and homogeneity of institutions, with the Southern Confederacy. We have no doubt now, and never had, that the Editor of the Standard was perfectly sincere in this course, and in the pledge he then gave of "the last dollar and the last man" of North Carolina to maintain the declaration then made by him and his associates in the Convention, and approved by her whole people, as was abundantly testified by the promptness with which her "best and bravest" rushed to arms.

But unfortunately the State Administration of that day and its organs and advisers were incapable of comprehending the amazing spectacle of a divided people united in one moment by a common impulse of self preservation The condition of things demanded that a party Administration should as instantly throw off every shackle of party, see nothing but a united people, and tolerate no proscription or denunciation—no war but a war upon the common enemy. There was not soul enough in the whole set that then controlled the State to realize the importance of this line of policy. Every man who *had been* a Union man was sedulously proscribed. Certain malignant organs of the powers that were, talked of "putting a mark upon the foreheads" of those who *had been* their political opponents but had become their co-laborers in the work of defence against Lincoln. The most eminent men of the old Whig party, such as Messrs. Badger, Graham, Vance, and Gilmer, were falsely and foully denounced along with the Editor of the Standard as faithless to the South, opposed to the war, and in favor of reconstruction. Even we, only about a year ago, were plainly charged by one of these contemptible organs with favoring the North because we favored the election of Col. Vance as Governor. We treated the imputation with scorn, and so did all of those whom we have named except the Editor of the Standard, who unfortunately did not choose to suffer the incessant abuse heaped upon him above all others.

The result of all this, to say nothing of the aid and comfort given to the malignant partisans by the unfortunate course of the Confederate Administration towards North Carolina—a course evidently prompted by those partisans and which might have been avoided if the President himself had so far realized the unity of the country as to call into his councils even one man that had the ear of his old political opponents—was to infuse into the minds of many people in and out of the State the false idea that there was a party in North Carolina opposed to the war and to a dissolution of the Union. And when the people looked at the alleged leaders of that pretended party, and found them to be men eminent for their ability as well as for personal integrity and purity, what more natural than that they should conclude that there was reason for hostility to the war and to dissolution, else surely such wise and good men, who had so great a stake in the community, would not entertain such opinions. As we have said, it was not true that they did entertain such opinions But the incessant dinning it into the ears of the people persuaded many a man that it was true. And so men have been educated by certain bad papers and bad men in North Carolina into the belief that there were weighty reasons for opposing the war and desiring reconstruction

With inexpressible regret we have seen the Standard giving way before the assaults of its enemies, which it could so well have afforded to disregard, and lending its admitted ability and influence to the malcontents thus created by the teachings of those enemies We have not, however, denounced the Standard, as many have done and do, because we still hoped that some remains of common sense and patriotism would come to the aid of our suffering country and preserve it from the evils of division, and from the even possible horrors of civil war. We do not denounce it now. We rather appeal to it, to its good sense, its love of country, its every feeling of humanity, to use its influence to discountenance the meetings which its friends are holding in various parts of the State. The immediate cause of the earlier of those meetings was the appointment of a Virginian to an important civil office in this State. That cause has been removed by the removal of the Virginian. Another cause was the vindication of the Editor of the Standard from those assaults which he and they would have been wise to have treated with contempt. The third and last avowed cause of these meetings is a desire for peace Everybody in the Confederacy desires peace. The questions are, what sort of a peace, and how is it to be obtained?

The Standard has very recently denied, with emphasis, that it favors a reconstruction of the Union. Of course it does not. What it said, on the 20th of May 1861, it still wisely holds to, viz: that North Carolina then "*acted* FINALLY," and "WISELY." But some of its friends, not so discreet as the Standard, have gone beyond it on this question. Witness the treasonable resolution that disgraced the action of the meeting in Surry county, which we were mortified to find in the Standard of the 11th inst. That resolution will do more for the yankees than any army that they have can effect. But not that meeting only will encourage them. All the resolutions about peace, and sending commissioners to negotiate, are but so many instigations to the enemy to persevere, so many indications that they may hope to find friends in North Carolina. It is said by the Standard and others, with great plausibility, that there can be no peace without preliminary negotiations. But it is perfectly manifest that Lincoln's government is now utterly unwilling to negotiate upon any terms short of unconditional submission The Standard is naturally and properly opposed to that, and no meeting but this one in Surry has hinted at such disgraceful terms. Why therefore encourage the enemy and discourage our own gallant soldiers, all for nothing? If we had gained some great victory, or series of victories, or if our nationality had been recognized abroad, or if the yankees had gotten to fighting among themselves over their conscription, there would be some sense in proposing to negotiate. And if the Standard and its friends will wait till some of these things occur,—and we don't think they will need to wait long,—we will join them in the hope that the Confederate Administration, (the only power that can lawfully or properly do so,) shall *again* propose terms of peace and independence, or negotiations, or an armistice to lead to them, notwithstanding the refusal even to listen to the formal proposition carried to them by a commissioner no less eminent than Vice President Stephens, as they had previously refused to listen to the proposition of President Davis.

The Standard may not possibly be aware of some of the influences that have led to and controlled some of these meetings We have reason to believe that in at least one case a meeting was in great part composed of the immediate relations and friends of a number of deserters who are prowling about the woods in that neighborhood, and that its main object was to countenance the dastardly conduct of those deserters. Again we have heard that the prime movers of some of the meetings are men between 40 and 45, who are thus muddying the waters for the purpose of devising some mode of screening themselves from obedience to their country's call. They held no peace meetings when their younger neighbors were carried off to the army; but are suddenly great peace men now that they themselves are called to the field. And still again, a friend has stated to us the argument of one of the so-called peace men, which was to this effect: That peace and reconstruction would only result in the abolition of slavery, and as he and many others owned no slaves, *they* need not care—their property would be safe. To say nothing of the baseness of such a motive of action, it is false in fact The yankee confiscation law embraces every kind of property, negroes, lands, furniture, goods, everything There is no exception whatever, and he is simply a fool who imagines that the law will be varied to suit his own case. The Court in Washington City has already expressly decided otherwise, in twenty cases that came before it, and all the property, none of which consisted of slaves, was condemned. Besides, the express promise to the Northern soldiers has been that they shall have the plantations of the Southern people after conquering them. And, while the yankee officers took the large possessions of the wealthy planters, the small plantations of the non-slaveholders would be the very thing to allot to the brutal yankee soldiers, who have been guilty of every sort of outrage, from stealing to murder. Let no man delude himself with an idea, which the Standard is too sensible to entertain for a moment, that the non-slaveholders would be exempted if they should be so unwise as to make any peace short of independence.

But suppose they should be so favored as to escape confiscation, we ask them how they would manage to live in such a state of society as would be forced upon them, in which they would be the inferior race, kept down by yankee bayonets?

But perhaps they might purchase a temporary exemption by doing what Kentucky and Missouri and Maryland are doing, that is, by allowing themselves to be conscribed in the yankee army. That is the fate of those three States. They undertook to stand neutral, and the consequence is they have thousands of unwilling soldiers in the yankee army. But what advantage would that be to our peace men? If obliged to fight at all, is it not far better to fight on the side of their neighbors and friends, their section and their country, their honor and their property, than on the side of the mean and base and malignant and thievish yankees? They must fight on one side or the other: which shall it be? Can any sensible man, to say nothing about patriotism, hesitate to take his stand against the infernal yankees?

Such are some of the views which we take of the present condition of things. There are others of more delicacy to which we refrain to allude. They are presented, not in the usual style of denunciation now too common, but calmly, appealingly, even beseechingly. Some may think it beneath their dignity to appeal to the Standard We do not. The peace of the State and the independence of our country are objects of incalculable value. They would have been far more likely to be secure if we had had less of denunciation and more of reason and persuasion The only hope we have of their preservation is in the restoration of that feeling in which the whole State, as one man, entered upon this great contest of resistance to subjugation. That unity can never be restored by violence It is possible that it may be by reason, remonstrance, forbearance, and justice We make an appeal, the most earnest that we know how to frame, to the good sense and patriotism of the Standard, to discountenance those meetings, to forego the gratification of their endorsement of its course, and thereby prove that it is in the highest sense worthy of respect and praise;—to discountenance their assaults upon our common Administration and their worse than idle talk of peace, which the Standard knows they have no prospect of obtaining by such illegitimate and insufficient means. These meetings are powerless for good, and only productive of ill blood at home and of encouragement to our common enemy. So far as the Confederate Administration is concerned, it is understood that North Carolina will have no further reason to complain—that the late conference between Gov. Vance and the President led to the most cordial good feeling, producing results perfectly satisfactory to Gov. Vance.

The Standard has for years past treated the Observer with uniform and marked courtesy. The Observer appeals to it, implores it, not to pass unheedingly by this opportunity to save the State, which we think its Editor loves, from a bitter personal and party contest, and possibly from anarchy or civil war, and thereby to make for itself and him a reputation above the value of ten thousand resolutions It is possible that such a course will show even to those who own and those who control the party presses which seem to have no other food than abuse of the Standard, that they may be better employed. But even if it should fail of so sensible an effect, the Standard, if it pursue so sensible and patriotic a course, may well afford to treat them with scorn and contempt.

After the above was written, we received a letter from an aged and eminent citizen, who has filled with great honor and usefulness some of the most important offices in the State, from which we are tempted to make some extracts, omitting the complimentary passages, which, however grateful from such a source, are of no public importance In old party times the writer was a Democrat, though not a secessionist. He speaks for those

"Who feel a deep concern in the success of our present cause by the establishment of our Independence, and have no other interest in passing events than that arising out of the welfare of our country: dependent, as it seems to me, so materially—so entirely—upon the existence of *harmony of feeling and co-operation in action* among our people, of all classes and callings, tending to the great end of relieving us from yankee legislation and domination. God knows, we deplored the war from the beginning, and, still more, the dire necessity for it on our part; and no event is so earnestly wished for and so devoutly and universally prayed for by all good men as "a speedy, honorable and lasting Peace." But is peace to be gained by divisions among ourselves? Far from it That is the very method and means to defer pacification—to destroy all hope of it: especially when influential newspapers are constantly presenting to the uninformed and unreflecting the dangerous and unconstitutional measure of "State" and "popular" interposition with the foe with a view to local pacifications, without the agency of the regular organs of government, namely, the general Congress and Executive, and, to that end, to inflame the minds of the people by a succession of public meetings to register resolutions against the government and administration. That course of a portion of the press and in some of the counties is obviously working a general mischief, and, in the condition of the country, indicates results still more mischievous than are as yet apparent. We deem the efforts alluded to highly unpatriotic. * * *

"No man is of importance enough to be made in such times as these the subject of support or opposition, in place of the great questions which involve our right of self government and the security of our people in their persons and property. I trust and I believe, that, duly impressed as you are with the immense magnitude of the blessings and the dire sufferings of our country, as she may prosper or fail in this great struggle for liberty and life, you will not be drawn into a *quarrel* with *any* man by any provocation, but will maintain the cause for its own sake and without rancor towards any but the gigantic and great foe with whom we have to contend and such domestic foes as make clear, beyond all doubt, their treachery to their country and their trusts. I deprecate, if possible to avoid them, all names importing offensively party designations. They only serve to heat and to divide—to make heat *without* light We are all secessionists *now*: at least he who is not is not with us; and why reproach one another for having become so at one period or another For my part, I own I was not a *secessionist* originally, nor at any time; because we adopted a *government* in the constitution of the United States, which bound us to its preservation Under the terms of that instrument, we could not retire at will from its obligations. But by the law of nature and the rights of civilized man, we had right and power to overthrow that Government, *as far as it was* OUR *Government*, when it became intolerably oppressive, under the rule of a sectional majority over the weaker section, by a system of bounties and commercial regulations, levying tribute from the weaker for the stronger, and by incipient acts and graver threats plainly impairing constitutional rights of property in a subject constituting the greater part of the substance of the weaker people. The plundered portion of a people must feel the wrong done them; and, if they do, they must resent, or be deemed unworthy to hold property or claim any franchise. Therefore I think we are engaged in a Great and Righteous *Revolution*; in which, from the beginning, I felt, that we put everything to stake, and for which stake I feel, that I and every one else who deserves the name of Freeman, ought to fight to the bitter end—especially against an enemy who has prosecuted the war upon principles, carried out into acts, which plainly prove, that, if they should regain their control over us, we shall belong to a country, in which not only the law will not be supreme, but there will be no law for us but the arbitrary will of the impoverished, embittered, and fanatical foe, without one feeling of brotherhood for us, but cherishing towards us the bitterest hatred.

"How can *we* offer to or ask from such a people peace? They refuse even to confer on the application of civilized usages to the exchange of prisoners! Then, how can one of the States propose terms of peace? Let Gov. Vance's reply to Stanly be consulted for an answer. What can we do in such straits but with one accord and with resolved minds fight and fight on until the enemy feels our subjugation impossible. Let us not pick ourselves to pieces!"

Failure of the Yankee Conscription.—We have cheering information from yankeedom. The draft is a complete failure Many of those conscribed get off on the plea of physical disability, many more run away, and nearly all the remainder manage to pay the $300 commutation money. Out of one-half of the great city of Pittsburg, which had been cavassed, less than fifty men had been obtained. In Washington county, N. Y., out of a population of about 50,000, only 25 to 80 soldiers were obtained And in Boston, whose quota was 1,400 men, only *ten* men were obtained. And so it is said to be almost everywhere. The draft is a humbug. It will not replace the men that die of disease. Courage, Southrons! The enemy is tired of the war, and will not much longer submit to it.

Threatening Times in New York.—The latest correspondence between Lincoln and Seymour looks like something definite and decisive. The opposition is now taking the right direction. When it broke out in New York city a month ago, it was a mere lawless and ferocious mob, against which the Governor was obliged to take a stand. But now the circumstances are changed. The next resistance will be in pursuance of law, and Gov Seymour will be obliged to sustain it, for it is he that makes the issue upon which it will be founded. Light is breaking from the dark region of the North!

The cheat of requiring nearly as many conscripts from nine Democratic Congressional Districts as from nineteen abolition Districts, is rich indeed. It is worthy of the genuine yankees, the wooden nutmeg swindlers, who are holier than other people, who have a "higher law" than human constitutions and laws, and even than God's law, and whose solemn oaths of office are no law at all to them.

The Tithe Tax.—Those who may feel inclined to object to this necessary evil, will do well to read the brief statement of Mr Pugh, an Alabama member of Congress, showing not only that the tax was laid because Congress had no right at present to tax real estate, but also that a tax on real estate would be a far greater hardship while so many are in the army and their real estate lying idle, than this tax on actual production There are other reasons also. It ensures the proper feeding of the army, and prevents large issues of an already superabundant currency. The truth is, we must expect high taxes, and be ready to meet them cheerfully, as one of the means of saving all property. The spirit of one of our old citizens is the true one: My taxes, said he, are between twenty and twenty-five thousand dollars, and I would cheerfully pay twice as much.

Meetings in the Army.—There have been several public meetings among the North Carolinians in the army, in reference to and deprecation of the state of feeling among a portion of the people of North Carolina. The regimental meetings appointed Delegates to a General Convention of N C troops in Lee's army, which was held the other day See news columns.

The 53d and 54th Regiments N. C. Militia were mustered in this place on Saturday to form companies for home defence, and adopted resolutions which are published to-day.

Governor of Alabama.—The Hon. Thos. H Watts, one of the ablest and best men in Alabama, has been chosen Governor by an immense majority over Gov. Shorter He is now in President Davis's Cabinet as Attorney General; but had been in the army from an early period of the war as Colonel of an Alabama Regiment. He is for fighting the war out, at any cost, to complete independence.

A CARD.

I have had many intimations from several Counties of this Congressional District, as well as from this town and County, of a purpose to apply to me to be a candidate for Congress. I could do no more than discourage such a movement, till now, when I learn that written applications to that effect are in circulation for signatures. To put a stop to this, I think it proper to state thus publicly, that I not only have no ambition to fill a public office of any kind, but that I consider it the duty of every man, in the present trying condition of the country, to occupy that position in which he can be of most service; and that, if my services can be useful anywhere, I am entirely satisfied that they are most so in the position in which they are now employed.

While, therefore, I feel deeply grateful for the honor intended me by friends, without distinction of former political parties, and while I would unhesitatingly forego my own interests and feelings if I could think that the public interest demanded such sacrifices, I must respectfully but positively decline to be a candidate.

E. J. HALE.

August 17, 1863.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

The Baltimore Gazette of the 13th inst. has reached Richmond. We have as yet but a brief synopsis of the news, but it is important.

The correspondence between Gov Seymour and Mr. Lincoln, mentioned in the preceding page, has been continued. Gov. Seymour has written another letter which is distinguished from his previous letter not less by its brevity than by the greater boldness of its tone. He (Seymour) cites the fact that in nine Democratic districts thirty-three thousand conscripts are called for, whilst in nineteen Republican districts there are only thirty-nine thousand called for. Under such circumstances, Seymour remarks, you cannot and will not fail to right these gross wrongs. He speaks of the draft as a scheme fraudulently to force a portion of the community into the military service by a dishonest perversion of the law

Lincoln replies that the drawing will be made upon the quota as now fixed in the districts in which the draft has been completed. In the other districts a new enrollment will take place. He (Lincoln) wishes it understood that no part of his former letter will be repudiated. The draft, therefore, is to be pushed forward in spite of Seymour's remonstrances

The Daily News says that the Lincoln edict has created the most intense excitement in the community. The public mind is intensely agitated at the threatening aspect of affairs, and if the draft is commenced again in violation of the protest of Gov. Seymour, revolution is inevitable.

The Next Yankee Congress.—The Herald publishes a list of members of Congress elected, showing a majority of six adverse to the administration. It says in consequence, the opposition will elect a Speaker, and the committees appointed by him will investigate the conduct of the administration since Lincoln's accession to office. On all questions relating to the war the Herald says that a majority are in favor of its vigorous prosecution for the suppression of the rebellion. The Herald pronounces the draft inexpedient, unnecessary and unpopular, and urges Lincoln to interfere before too late.

Trouble in California.—Serious troubles had occurred in California, between the secessionists and military at Visalia, on the 6th. Five soldiers were killed in the affray.

From the Potomac.—There is nothing of importance from the army of the Potomac, except rumors of a change of base. Mosby continues his depredations on the sutlers

The Alabama.—The Brazilian Government has issued a manifesto defining the privilege of war vessels of belligerents within its waters. One paragraph declares that the Alabama, belonging to the Confederate States, for violating its neutrality, shall not be received in any port of the Empire

From Charleston.—The Courier of the 14th says: "The heavy cannonading Wednesday night was again kept up vigorously on both sides until near daylight Thursday morning The fire of the enemy, which had been directed principally towards Sumter in the evening, was changed to Fort Wagner at a late hour, and became very rapid before morning.

The fire from Fort Sumter Wednesday night, it is reported, had a most telling effect upon one of the Yankee batteries, and a large portion of it is said to have been knocked away.

The Yankee fleet inside the Bar was increased yesterday and last night, consisting of six Monitors and the Ironsides, five mortar and ten gunboats, ten supply vessels, besides twelve or thirteen blockaders outside. From eighteen to twenty river steamers, schooners, &c., are reported in Folly Inlet From the activity manifested, we may expect stirring times shortly."

Among the casualties on Thursday, we note M. A. Goodman, H. 8th N. C., wounded and taken to Trapman street Hospital

A dispatch from Charleston Friday says: The bombardment for the last two nights has been incessant and spirited Two monitors and one of the Yankee batteries on Morris Island were firing at Fort Sumter yesterday, at 1000 yards distance. There are signs that another terrible bombardment will speedily begin. The Ironsides, with six monitors and five gunboats, are inside the bar, and twenty transports are in sight.

Important, if true, from Below.—A Yankee deserter who entered our picket lines below Kinston, on Wednesday, states that the Yankees have been receiving large reinforcements of cavalry and infantry at Newbern, and that the whole force has moved out to Deep Gully, twelve miles from Newbern. He further states that they were making preparations for a raid on Raleigh.

Raleigh State Journal, 15th.

Capture of Yankee Raiders.—Orange C. H., Va., Aug 14.—A gentleman just from Staunton, reports that some twenty odd raiders were brought there yesterday, captured within fifteen miles of that place.

From the West.—Chattanooga. Aug. 14.—Col Dibbrel, commanding Stearnes' old Brigade of Forest's old Division, was attacked by four thousand mounted Federals at Sparta. The enemy were driven back to McMinnville and badly whipped.

Parties from West and Middle Tennessee report extensive recruiting for the Confederate service.

From Gen Lee's Army.—The two armies seem to be making preparations for the impending struggle, which cannot, it is believed, be delayed much longer. The enemy seem to be exercising a more than usual degree of caution, and their forces are mainly concentrated on the northern bank of the river.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

From Vicksburg—Yellow Fever.—Morton, Miss., Aug 14.—Several persons just arrived from Vicksburg state positively that Grant was at that city last Sunday, and that no troops, save McPherson's corps and five regiments who went to take the place of troops in Banks' army, whose term of service had expired, had left Vicksburg They assert positively that the disease which has been sweeping off the Yankees is Yellow Jack

Lincoln the Permanent President of the North.—A gentleman of respectability, who formerly represented one of the Northern border counties in the Virginia Legislature, was recently arrested by Federal authority and taken to Washington. He was after a time liberated, and was by Lincoln's order conducted into his presence. The Northern President asked him "how long did the Southern people think this war would last?" The reply was, "They think it will end with your administration." Lincoln very coolly rejoined, "That will probably last as long as I live This is no time for elections!" These are nearly the exact words of the conversation as reported by good authority to us.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Wounded North Carolinians.—At Mercersburg, Pa., Col Leventhorpe, 11th; Capt S W Brewer, 26th; R H Hand, 11th; Thos S Bell and R G Harris 55th. At Hagerstown, Md., J Elliott, 1st; Emanuel Manuel, 57th; Levi Wascaster and P P Crowder, 34th; S W Goforth, 14th; J W Wilson and W H Evet, 55th. At Gettysburg College, H C Kirkman, G, 26th, slight wound in foot; P P Lovejoy, 14th, arm; A C Burns, leg, W M Carker, arm, K, 28th.

Promoted.—Lt Col. Gordon to the Colonelcy of the 1st N C Cavalry, vice Baker made Brigadier. Lt. Geo. P. Bryan of Raleigh, now wounded and prisoner, to captaincy in 2d Cavalry.

Deaths of Soldiers.—At Winder Hospital, Richmond 17th July, private Robert C White, company C, 48th Reg't, in the 82d year of his age.

In General Hospital, Wilmington, August 1st, Wm B. Murray, in the 19th year of his age, a member of Capt. Taylor's Battery, of Heavy Artillery.

On board steamer New York, just as it landed at City Point, S. M Ivey, Private Co. I, 52d N C. T. He was captured as a prisoner of war at Gettysburg, Pa. He was a good man and a faithful soldier.

Died, in Hospital at Charleston, S C, of brain fever, on the 10th inst, Private B B Jackson, of Co I, 51st N C T. Thus has our cause lost another noble defender. He volunteered in the commencement of the war, and served in the 20th Reg't until bad health rendered it necessary for him to be discharged. He remained at home till February last, when he enlisted under Capt Sloan in the 51st Reg't, where he was prompt to every duty. We can truly say to his parents, that they have lost a dutiful son, and to the Confederacy, a brave defender.

A Friend.

Flour for Charleston.—We learn from the Courier that no consignments of flour have been received in that city since the siege; that consequently the article has become very scarce, and that the civil authorities have deputed Mr J. N. Robson to come to North Carolina for a supply We hope Mr Robson will meet with a kindly reception wherever he may go, and may obtain all he wants. It is not for speculation, but for the city authorities and Subsistence Department

A Hellish Outrage by Yankees.—By a letter which reached this city yesterday from Wetzel county, Va., we learn the particulars of a most revolting outrage committed by some Yankee fiends upon the person of the wife of Mr L S Hall, member of the State Legislature from Wetzel. Mrs Hall had her clothing tied over her head, and in that condition she was thrust into the street of New Martinsville, her husband's place of residence. The Yankee hell hounds afterwards burned down Mr. Hall's out houses, and ransacked his house.

Richmond Examiner.

Impudence Unparalleled.—The Richmond Enquirer's correspondents have recently grossly slandered certain portions of Lee's army in regard to their conduct at Gettysburg And their slanders have been exposed by several Generals, in articles sent to the Enquirer for publication Whereupon the Enquirer modestly proposes that the War Department strictly prohibit officers from writing anything to any newspaper! Of course the Enquirer's correspondent might then slander to his and the Enquirer's hearts' content.

That our readers may see that we do no injustice to that paper we copy its own language:—

"It is impossible now for a newspaper correspondent in the army to relate the smallest detail concerning any particular command, its action in any fight, or even its place on the field, without calling forth public letters, contradictory, explanatory, or objurgatory, to "set right with the public" this Brigadier or the other Major General This, we say, is not military; it is ruinous to the true military spirit; every officer, of what grade soever, should rest contented with the official reports filed in the War Department; and in fact that department ought to issue a General Order strictly prohibiting all officers, during the war, from writing anything to any newspaper—for self or friends—upon any subject whatsoever."

The Yankee Character to the Life!—An old and valued friend at Louisburg writes to us as follows:—

"I have never seen an article in any paper that so fully expressed the sentiments of this community as the editorial in your last paper on the peace movements in this State We all ardently desire peace, but it must be an honorable peace, and we are satisfied that these movements can have but one tendency, and that to induce our enemies to press the war. What have we to expect from a people who would not agree to the Constitution of the United States in 1788 unless they were allowed 20 years longer to go to Africa and kidnap negroes and bring them to this country and sell them to us, and who have not even the honesty of Judas the thief, who sold his Master for 30 pieces of silver, but carried it back and threw it at the feet of the purchasers? They hold on to the price, and a large part of the wealth of New England (the soul of this war) was derived from this nefarious traffic. They are prompted, not by love of the negro, but by hatred to his owner, and the avaricious motive of cheap labor. A people who war for plunder under the guise of philanthropy are not a people to compromise with."

The Fight at Boon's Mills.—A letter from a soldier at Garysburg says that prisoners taken by the yankees in the late Weldon raid have returned, and state that the yankees report their loss at Boon's Mills (where the 24th Reg't repulsed them) as 30 killed and a large number wounded.

The same prisoners say that except a mere garrison the yankees have left Newbern for Charleston.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Camp 5th N. C. T., Aug. 5, 1863.

Editors Observer: In a late issue of your paper I notice a partial list of the casualties of this Regiment, which is totally incorrect and which does great injustice (though not intentional on your part) to so noble a band of heroes. Enclosed you will find a correct list of the casualties of Co's B, F, and H, of this Regiment, which you will please admit in your columns for the information of their friends:—

B—Killed: Corpl J T Morgan, Levi Worrell, John Parker, R H Blount, W H Jackson, G R Williams, Jno King, Linsey Hinson, F M Lowder Wounded: Lt J F Cross, Corpls Josephus Hays, R W Hays and B F Willey, T A Howell, T E Matthews, R H Knight, R H Saunders, D Knight, B F Thompson, A Hahan, Benj Smith, H A Eure, Lazarus Harper Missing: Lts S J Rountrey and S W Nixon, Sgts Calvin Hays and Edward Wright, J B Parker, J A Speight, Alex Draper, R H Briggs, Thos Dry, M D Floyd, E H M Burrage, Wm G Melcher, Henry Shymsock, J F Barbie. Recapitulation: Killed 9, wounded 14, missing 14,—37. Carried into the engagement 3 officers and 45 men.

F—Killed: Joseph Baker, Wilson Eudy, Henry H Milton, Christopher Lierly. Wounded: Capt Thos N Jordan arm, slight; Lt C E Riddick arm, thigh and head; Lt A C Trotman hip, slight; Lt W A Riddick neck and wrist, slight; Sgt Chas Hobbs severely, Corpl Andrew Overton head, slight; Martin Almond leg, W C Almond side; Alfred Barringer breast, J L Carter leg, J F Eudy side, R L Eudy side, Geo Kiser breast, Sol Mabry foot, L H Mason head, J W Miller hip, Julius Peck head, G W Saffey breast, G W Whitley breast, W H Eudy arm, leg and foot; J C Treece side, arm and leg. Missing: Corpl Irvin Hughes, J R Beich (sharp shooter supposed to be killed), J J Cooper, E F Dick, Hiram Eudy, P J Fisher, Isaiah Russell, Geo Waller. Recapitulation: Killed 4, wounded 21, missing 8,—33. Carried into the engagement 4 com. officers and 36 men.

THOS. N. JORDAN, Capt Co F, 5th N C T.

H—Killed: Burrell Evans, Shad Felton, R H Starnes Wounded: Lt J C Goodman leg, (at Hagerstown); Lt R B G Cowper breast, at Gettysburg; Sgt J R Powell head, breast and hand; Corpl Dorsen Parker leg and hand, Jackson Copeland arm, Thos Hardie breast, John Jackson, M M Peel thigh, J J Shaver head, N C Wyatt hand, W C Safrit thigh, Robt Saunderside, Nathan Morgan, Isaac Riddick side, J A Evans hand.

MARRIED,

In Harnett county, at "The Hill," on Sunday morning 9th inst, by R. C. Belden, Esq, Lieut G. W. BUHMANN, 3d N. C. Cavalry, to Miss ISABELLA, daughter of the late Malcom Buie.

In this county, Wednesday evening last, Mr. A. C. McDOUGALD to Miss EMELINE WEBSTER.

DIED,

In Montgomery county, the 22d of June, W. T. YARBROUGH, aged 24 years. The contemplation of death, under any circumstances whatever, is sad. We mourn at the grave of him whose head has been silvered by the frosts of many winters; we weep when the middle-aged depart, but when the young and buoyant—those around whom are just beginning to cluster our fondest hopes, and to whose young visions the bright dreams of life are just beginning to unfold—are called to die, we hear a deeper sigh, and long cultivate the weeds of sorrow. On the day before Willie died, he became sensible that the time of his departure was near at hand, and having disposed of his earthly effects, he endeavored to hold himself in readiness, and go when his Lord should call him; and when the hour came, almost without a struggle, he fell asleep in Jesus; and I feel assured that his disembodied spirit has gone unto Him who gave it, and that he is ever now basking his soul in the full fruition of God's eternal love Willie has left a loving father and mother and sisters and brothers and many other relatives and friends to mourn their loss, but their loss is his gain. G D

Fort Caswell, N C

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—August 17.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 1 00. Lard 1 10.
Beef 50 cts. by side, 60 at retail.
Butter 1 50 to $2.
Beeswax $1.
Coffee $5 at retail.
Cotton—42½ to 47½
Cotton Yarn—$6 to $15 per bunch.
Dried Fruit—Apples 25 to 30, Peaches 35 to 40.
Extract Logwood $4 to $5 per lb
Flour—Family $55; Super $52 50.
Fodder 4 00 per hundred. Hay $4. Shucks $4.
Flaxseed $5 per bu.
Grain—Corn 4 00 pr bu. Wheat 8 00 to 9 00. Rye 4 50 Oats 2 25. Peas, cow 3 50 to 4 00, white 5 00.
Hides—Green 75, dry 1 50.
Iron—Swedes 75.
Leather—Upper 5 50 to $6 per lb., Sole $5.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $20 00 per gallon; Apple Brandy $20; Peach Brandy $20.
Molasses—N O $10 per gallon.
Nails—Retailing at 1 50 per lb.
Onions $5 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish, $4 per bushel.
Rice 20 cts. by the cask.
Sugar—$2 at retail.
Fayetteville Sheetings 75 to 1 40.
Salt $18 to $20 per bushel.
Soap—Family Bar 60 cts. per lb.; Toilet 1 60.
Spirits Turpentine 1 25 per gallon.
Tallow 1 25 to 1 50. Wool $3 to $4.
Corrected by E L Pemberton.

LECTURE

BY THE AUTHOR OF

"THE GREAT BATTLES OF ANTIQUITY."

FAYETTEVILLE HALL,

To-morrow (Tuesday) Evening, August 18, at 8 o'clock.

SUBJECT:

The Life and Character of Julius Cæsar,

With remarks on the comparative merits of the

Generals of the Present War.

THE lecturer is one of the corps of contributors to the Southern Illustrated News, all of whom the Richmond Whig recently characterized as "evincing talent of a high order." He has consented to deliver this Lecture at our request, as it should be a part of patriotism to encourage Southern Literature. Admission $1.

SEVERAL CITIZENS.

Tickets for sale at the Book Store.
Aug 17. 1tpd

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!

JUST received a small lot assorted colors and sizes.

JOSEPH OTTARBURG,
near the Rail Road Depot.

Aug. 17.

☞ On Saturday August the 15th, 1863, the Districts of Cumberland county embraced in the limits of the 53d Regiment, being largely represented, the following declaration of principle, and the resolutions attached thereto, were adopted with the utmost enthusiasm in the Regiment.

The paper was submitted by Lieut. J. G. Shepherd

We the members of the 53d Regiment, assembled in the town of Fayetteville for the purpose of being organized into companies for home defence, with a full and just appreciation of the magnitude of the struggle in which the Confederate States of America are now engaged for life, liberty and honor, gratefully acknowledging the goodness of Almighty God in the times that are past and hopefully looking for His mercy in the days to come, do adopt this declaration of principles and these resolutions as the cardinal points by which our course of action shall be guided—as the tests by which, in this fiery ordeal, our virtue, our integrity and our faith shall be determined:

We declare that the separation between the Confederate States and the United States is final, is right and must be maintained with all our power, our energy and our means of resistance and defence.

We declare that the experience of this unholy, barbarous and merciless war, which our enemies are waging upon us, solely with a view to our abject humiliation as a nation, to the wresting from us all of our rights—religious, social and civil—to the utter prostration of our credit and the pillage and destruction of our property, has served to fix in our heart of hearts the steady and unalterable conviction that reunion with such a people at any time or on any terms is but the resort of those who prefer vileness and degradation to the hope and expectation of an honorable freedom.

We declare here solemnly and faithfully our devotion to the Government of the Confederate States of America, adopted by us with mature and deliberate purpose, and we pledge ourselves to aid and uphold our government in our present righteous struggle for independence, with all the resources which we are able to contribute.

We declare that patience under our trials, cheerful submission to hardship and privation, hopefulness, constancy, kindness, obedience to the law because it is the law; and above all these, an abiding faith and confidence in the goodness and the wisdom of Almighty God, and the indications of His Providence towards us, should be cherished in our hearts as graces and shown in our lives as seals of our devotion.

We declare that any offer of peace on our part, any negotiation or proposition for a conference with our enemy in this war, is a palpable and deliberate indication of faintness and submission before a cruel, insolent and ruthless foe, and must lead to distraction amongst us, to discontents, to an unnerving of the spirits and energies of our people, and at last to extreme bitterness, to the forfeiting of our self respect and then to the utter ruin of our cause.

We declare it as our belief and earnest conviction that the day of our deliverance, the day of our independence and our glory will surely dawn upon us, and to all who shall be true and faithful to the end, that the rich blessings of a free and liberal government are now in prospect as the heritage of a people standing but before the world and rejoicing in that liberty which under God has been purchased with the most precious of human blood.

Therefore Resolved, That the people of the County of Cumberland, deeply impressed with a sense of the duty which now devolves upon all to be united, active and earnest for the great work of our deliverance from the enemy who is seeking to destroy us, will freely contribute of all that they have to uphold the Government of the Confederate States, to resist all factious opposition to the rightful powers and authority of the same and will stand by and encourage each other and those placed in authority over us as the best means and the best hope of our triumphant success.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the patriotic spirit, in the earnestness and devotion, in the Executive ability, and in the uprightness of character which mark His Excellency, President Davis, and will render to his administration the support which is due from a people who have never wavered in their fidelity and respect.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the ability, the integrity, the warm hearted and well tried devotion, and the patriotic spirit and impulses of our State Executive, the Hon. Z. B. Vance, and we do here pledge ourselves to aid and uphold him in every measure which may contribute to the honor and the glory of North Carolina.

It was moved and agreed to that the paper just adopted with so much heartiness and good will be published

☞ At a muster of the 54th regiment N. C. Militia, on Saturday last, Col. W. McL. McKay submitted the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:—

We the members of the 54th Regiment of North Carolina Militia, assembled in the town of Fayetteville for the purpose of forming ourselves into Companies for home defence, believing that our cause is just—engaged in a struggle for the preservation of every right dear to freemen, and relying on a merciful Providence for success—do declare our determination "to fight as long as a drop of blood remains in our veins—to suffer annihilation rather than defeat—to achieve our complete independence and separation from the United States—or "die in the last ditch." The declaration of our independence has been made—our separation from the United States is final—we have no offer of peace except with independence to make to them—we are not the aggressors in this cruel and unnatural strife, and being the insulted and injured party, we believe that any proposition for a conference with them would be taken by them as an indication of faintness and submission. Every battle-field from Bethel to Gettysburg is fattening with the blood of North Carolina's best and dearest sons, and before we will turn our backs upon their graves, or "make nugatory all that the glorious band of dead and living have done and struggled and suffered for," we will let "this lovely land of ours become a desolate wilderness, the grass of the field cover the ruins of our cities, and the savage return from the mountains to rebuild his hut in the home of his fathers."

We believe that if we are only united in our efforts, and instead of desponding when trials and reverses befall—instead of being self-confident and forgetful of Him, "without whose knowledge not even a sparrow falleth to the ground," take home to our hearts and profit by the lessons our reverses are intended to teach, He will nerve our hearts and strengthen our arms—from barbarous hosts our people shield and put our foes to shame

On the plains of immortal Yorktown the garlands of victory twining around the glittering swords and bristling bayonets of the 1st North Carolina Regiment were hailed as the *first triumph* for our cause, and now after bearing the toils and hardships of the day, after sending Ninety Thousand of our sons to the field where they have won a name and a fame that challenges the admiration of the world, never let it be said that political ambition, thirst for power, or love of gold, has lost to us our character for bravery, honor and loyalty to the Confederate States.

Resolved, That it is our duty to sustain, encourage and support the Government of these Confederate States,—avoiding factious opposition or party strife, and we pledge to them and our gallant army our lives, our fortunes and our all.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the patriotism, purity and ability of His Excellency, President Davis, and will render to his administration our most cordial and hearty support.

Resolved, That in the person of His Excellency, Z. B. Vance, we have a Governor of whom every true North Carolinian should feel proud—true, faithful, firm, and devoted to the interests of North Carolina and the Confederate States, we will uphold him by every means in our power in his efforts to maintain the good name and credit of our State.

FARM AT AUCTION.

ON Saturday next, the 22d inst, I shall sell at auction an improved tract of 25 acres of LAND on the East side of Cape Fear River, half mile from the Clarendon Bridge, on the waters of Lord's Creek,—a small house on the premises—a part cleared and the balance well wooded. The land is near the residence of Mr. Geo. W. McDonald. For further information apply to

JOHN H. COOK, Auc'r.

Aug. 15, 1863 1s

Sugar! Sugar!! Sugar!!!

3000 LBS SUGAR. Also Coffee, Flour, Tobacco, Pins, Needles, Soda, Snuff, &c., &c. All of which can be had on accommodating terms for cash or exchange for country produce, at

ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH'S,
Next door West of the Cape Fear Bank.

Aug. 15, 1863 55-4tpd

DEPOSITORY C. S. A.,
FAYETTEVILLE, Aug. 15, 1863.

HOLDERS of Certificates issued at this Office, dated on or before the 25th of July, are notified that the Bonds they represent are ready for delivery.

1t] W G BROADFOOT, Dep'y.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it appears to me that the necessities of our people still require the continuance of the prohibition heretofore extended by proclamation to the exportation of certain articles from the State

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this Proclamation, continuing the Proclamation of July 10th, in force for thirty days from and after the 12th inst, in regard to the exportation of Cotton and Woolen Cloth, Cotton and Woolen Yarns, Leather and Shoes, subject to the exceptions, &c, expressed heretofore.

[L. S.] In witness whereof, Zebulon B. Vance, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 10th day of August, A. D 1863, and in the Eighty-Eighth year of our Independence

Z B VANCE

By the Governor, R. H. Battle, Jr., Private Sec'y.

Aug. 11.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES
FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

WE, the undersigned, Commissioners of Appraisement for the State of North Carolina, do hereby declare the following prices to be those which will be just compensation to the owners of property impressed for the use of the government for the next sixty days, subject to alteration should circumstances meanwhile occur to make it advisable. We divide the State into 4 Districts, as heretofore:

DISTRICT No. 1, is to consist of all the counties East of Warren, Franklin, Johnston, Sampson, Bladen and Columbus, inclusive, and in said district the prices shall be as follows:

Corn, $15 00 pr bbl of 5 bushels, 56 lbs to the bushel
Meal, 3 15 pr bushel of 48 lbs to the bushel
Bacon 85c per lb
Pork
Lard 85c pr lb
Wheat 6 00 per bushel of 60 lbs for choice white
Flour 30 00 pr bbl of 196 lbs first quality superfine
Wheat Bran 50c pr bushel of 17 lbs
Shorts 75c pr bushel of 22 lbs
Ship Stuff 1 45 pr bushel of 37 lbs
Brown Stuff 95c pr bushel of 28 lbs
Oats, sheaf, 2 50 pr 100 lbs
Oats, shelled, 2 00 pr bushel of 32 lbs
Rye, cleaned, 4 00 pr bushel of 56 lbs
Peas 3 50 pr bushel measured
Beans 3 50 pr bushel measured
Potatoes, sweet, 2 50 pr bushel measured
" Irish, 3 50 pr bushel measured
Dried Peaches, peeled, 8 50 pr bushel of 38 lbs
" " unpeeled, 4 50 pr bushel of 38 lbs
Dried Apples, peeled, 4 00 pr bushel of 28 lbs
Onions 6 00 pr bushel
Hay, clean Timothy, 3 00 pr 100 lbs
Other Hay and Fodder 2 00 pr 100 lbs
Shucks 1 50 pr 100 lbs
Straw, Wheat and Rye, 1 00 pr 100 lbs
Rice Straw 1 00 pr 100 lbs
Pasturage 1st quality near town 7 00 pr head pr month
Pasturage, common, near town 5 00 pr head pr month
" 1st quality in country 5 00 pr head pr month
" common in country 3 00 pr head per month
Horses, extra fine
" 1st quality, artillery, 500 00 per head
" 2d quality, artillery, 400 00 pr head
" 3d quality, artillery, 300 00 pr head
Mules extra fine
" 1st quality 500 00 per head
" 2d quality 400 00 per head
Wool, fair, washed 4 00 pr lb
Wool, fair, unwashed 3 00 pr lb
Salt dry and clean 12 00 pr bushel of 50 lbs
Soap hard and dry 40 00 per 100 lbs
Candles, tallow, 1 00 pr lb
Vinegar, cider, 90c pr gallon
" manufactured 45c per gallon
Whiskey and Brandy 6 00 per gallon
Sugar, clarified, 2 00 pr lb
" fair brown 1 00 pr lb
" coarse and damp brown 50c pr lb
Molasses 8 00 pr gallon
Syrup from Chinese cane 5 00 pr gall
Rice 20c pr lb
Coffee 3 50 per lb
Tea, green, 10 00 pr lb
" black 7 00 pr lb
Iron, good old Railroad 160 00 pr ton
" pig, 1st quality 125 00 pr ton
" pig, 2d quality 110 00 pr ton
" pig, 3d quality 100 00 pr ton
" bloom 180 00 pr ton
" smith's round, bar and plate 380 80 pr ton
Leather, harness 3 50 pr lb
" sole 3 00 pr lb
" upper 3 50 pr lb
Beef Cattle, stall fed, 25c pr lb
" " grass fed 20c pr lb
Sheep, fair, 25 00 pr head
Army woolen cloth ¾ yard 10 oz to the yard 4 50 pr yd
Army woolen cloth 1½ yd 20 oz to the yard 9 00 pr yd
Flannel ¾ yd 6 oz to the yd 3 00 pr yd
Cotton Shirting ¾ yd 4½ yards to the lb 50c pr yd
Cotton Shirting ⅞ yd 3¾ yds to the lb 60c pr yd
Cotton Sheeting 4 4 yd 3 yds to the lb 70c pr yd
Osnaburgs ¾ yd 6 oz to yd 75c pr yd
Osnaburg ⅞ yd 8 oz to the yd 80c pr yd
Drills ⅞ yd 3 yds to the lb 80c pr yd
Shirting Stripes 3 yds to the lb 80c pr yd
Tent Cloths 10 oz to the yd 1 00 pr yd
Cotton yarn 1 50 pr lb
" raw 50c pr lb
Army shoes 10 00 pr pair
Shoe Thread 6 00 pr lb
Wool Socks 1 00 pr pair
Hire of labor, teams, wagons and drivers
Baling long forage 50c pr 100 lbs
Shelling and bagging corn, sack furnished by Gov't, 5c pr bushel
Hire 2 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by the owner, 12 00 pr day
Hire 2 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by Gov't 6 00 pr day
Hire 4 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by owner 15 00 pr day
Hire 4 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by the Gov't 7 50 per day
Hire 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by the owner 18 00 per day
Hire 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by the Gov't 9 00 per day
Hire of laborer rations furnished by owner 2 25 pr day
Hire of laborer rations furnished by gov't 1 25 pr day
Hire of laborer rations furnished by owner 47 00 per month
Hire of laborer rations furnished by gov't 22 00 pr mo

DISTRICT No 2, is to consist of all the counties West of the aforesaid counties to Rockingham, Guilford, Randolph, Montgomery and Richmond exclusive, and in said District the prices shall be as follows:

Corn 20 00 pr bbl of 5 bushels, 56 lbs to the bushel
Meal 4 15 pr bushel of 48 lbs to the bushel
Bacon 90c pr lb
Pork
Lard 90c pr lb
Wheat 6 00 pr bushel of 60 lbs for choice white
Flour 30 00 pr bbl of 196 lbs 1st quality superfine
Wheat Bran 50c pr bushel of 17 lbs
Shorts 75c pr bushel of 22 lbs
Ship stuff 1 45 pr bushel of 37 lbs
Brown stuff 95c pr bushel of 28 lbs
Oats, sheaf, 2 60 pr 100 lbs
Oats, shelled, 2 10 pr bushel of 32 lbs
Rye, clean, 4 00 pr bushel of 56 lbs
Peas 3 50 pr bushel measured
Beans 3 50 pr bushel measured
Potatoes, sweet, 2 50 pr bushel measured
" Irish, 3 50 pr bushel measured
Dried Peaches peeled 8 50 pr bushel measured 38 lbs
" " unpeeled 4 50 pr bushel measured 38 lbs
" Apples, peeled 4 00 pr bushel measured 28 lbs
Onions 6 00 per bushel measured
Hay, clean Timothy, 3 00 pr 100 lbs
Other Hay and Fodder 2 50 per 100 lbs
Shucks 1 50 pr 100 lbs
Straw, Wheat and Rye, 1 00 pr 100 lbs
Pasturage 1st quality near town 7 00 pr head month
" common near town 5 00 pr head month
" 1st quality in country 5 00 pr head month
" common in country 3 00 pr head month
Horses, extra fine
" 1st quality artillery 500 00 per head
" 2d quality artillery 400 00 pr head
" 3d quality artillery 300 00 pr head
Mules, extra fine,
" 1st quality 500 00 pr head
" 2d quality 400 00 pr head
Wool, fair washed, 4 00 pr lb
" fair unwashed 3 00 per lb
Salt, dry and clean, 13 00 pr bushel of 50 lbs
Soap, hard and dry, 40 00 per 100 lbs
Candles, tallow, 1 00 pr lb
Vinegar, cider, 90c pr gallon
" manufactured 45c pr gallon
Whiskey and Brandy 6 00 pr gallon
Sugar, clarified, 2 00 per lb
" fair brown 1 00 pr lb
" coarse and damp brown 50c pr lb
Molasses 8 00 pr gallon
Syrup from Chinese cane 5 00 per gallon
Rice 23c pr lb
Coffee 3 50 pr lb
Tea, green, 10 00 pr lb
" black 7 00 pr lb
Iron, good old Railroad, 160 00 pr ton
" pig, 1st quality 125 00 pr ton
" pig, 2d quality 110 00 per ton
" pig, 3d quality 100 00 pr ton
" Bloom 180 00 pr ton
" Smith's round, bar and plate 380 80 per ton
Leather, harness, 3 50 pr lb
" sole, 3 00 pr lb
" upper, 3 50 pr lb
Beef cattle, stall fed, 28c pr lb
" cattle, grass fed, 25c pr lb
Sheep, fair, 25 00 pr head
Army woolen cloth, ¾ yd 10 oz to the yard 4 50 pr yd
Army woolen cloth 1½ yd 20 oz to the yd 9 00 pr yard
Flannel ¾ yd 6 oz to the yd 3 00 pr yd
Cotton shirting ¾ yd 4½ yds to the lb 50c pr yd
Cotton shirting ⅞ yd 3¾ yds to the pound 60c pr lb
Cotton sheeting 4 4 yd 3 yds to the lb 70c pr lb
Cotton osnaburg ¾ yd 6 oz to the yd 75c pr yd
Cotton osnaburg ⅞ yd, 8 oz to the yd, 80c pr yd
Cotton drills ⅞ yd, 3 yds to the lb, 80c pr yd
Cotton shirting stripes 3 yds to the lb 80c pr yd
Cotton tent cloths 10 oz to the yd 1 00 pr yd
Cotton yarn 1 50 pr lb
Cotton, raw, 50c pr lb
Army shoes 10 00 pr pair
Shoe thread 6 00 pr lb
Wool socks 1 00 pr pair
Hire of labor, teams, wagons and drivers
Baling long forage 50c pr 100 lbs
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by Gov't, 5c pr bushel
Hire of 2 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by owner, 12 00 pr day
Hire of 2 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by Gov't, 6 00 pr day
Hire of 4 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by owner 15 00 pr day
Hire of 4 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by Gov't 7 50 pr day
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by owner, 18 00 pr day
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by Gov't 9 00 pr day
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, 2 25 pr day
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by Gov't, 1 25 pr day
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, 47 00 pr month
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by Gov't, 22 00 per month

DISTRICT No. 3, is to consist of all the Counties west and including said counties to Allegheny, Watauga, McDowell and Rutherford, exclusive, and in said counties, the prices shall be as follows:

Corn $18 00 pr bbl of 5 bushels, 56 lbs to bushel
Meal 3 75 pr bushel of 48 lbs to the bushel
Bacon 85c pr lb
Pork
Lard 85c pr lb
Wheat 5 50 pr bushel of 60 lbs for choice white
Flour 27 50 pr bbl of 196 lbs first quality super
Wheat bran 50c pr bushel of 17 lbs
Shorts 75c pr bushel of 22 lbs
Ship Stuff 1 45 pr bushel of 37 lbs
Brown Stuff 95c pr bushel of 28 lbs
Oats, sheaf 2 50 pr 100 lbs
Oats, shelled 2 00 pr bushel of 32 lbs
Rye, clean 4 00 pr bushel of 56 lbs
Peas 3 50 pr bushel measured
Beans 3 50 pr bushel
Potatoes, sweet 2 50 pr bushel measured
" Irish 3 50 "
Dried Peaches, peeled 8 50 pr bushel of 38 lbs
" " unpeeled 4 50 " "
Dried Apples, peeled 4 00 pr bushel of 28 lbs
Onions 6 00 pr bushel measured
Hay, clean timothy 3 00 pr 100 lbs
Other hay and fodder 2 00 pr 100 lbs
Shucks 1 50 pr 100 lbs
Straw, wheat and rye 1 00 pr 100 lbs
Pasturage, 1st quality, near town, pr month 7 00 pr head, month
Pasturage, common, near town, pr month 5 00 " "
Pasturage, 1st quality in the country pr month 5 00 " "
Pasturage, common, " " " 3 00 " "
Horses, extra fine
" 1st quality artillery $500 pr head
" 2d " " $400 "
" 3d " " $300 "
Mules, extra fine
" 1st quality $500 pr head
" 2d " $400 "
Wool, fair, washed 4 00 pr lb
" " unwashed 3 00 pr lb
Salt, dry and clean 14 00 pr bushel of 50 lbs
Soap, hard and dry 40 00 pr 100 lbs
Candles, tallow 1 00 pr lb
Vinegar, cider 80c pr gal
" manufactured 40 pr gal
Whiskey and brandy 6 00 pr gal
Sugar, clarified 2 00 pr lb
" fair brown 1 00 pr lb
" coarse and damp brown 50c pr lb
Molasses 8 00 pr gal
Syrup from Chinese cane 5 00 pr gal
Rice 25c pr lb
Coffee 3 50 pr lb
Tea, green 10 00 pr lb
" black 7 00 "
Iron, good old Railroad 160 00 pr ton
" pig, 1st quality 125 00 pr ton
" pig 2d " 110 00 "
" pig, 3d " 100 00 "
" bloom 180 00 "
" Smith's round, bar and plate 380 00 pr ton
Leather, harness 3 50 pr lb
" sole 3 00 pr lb
" upper 3 50 "
Beef Cattle, stall fed 23c pr lb
" grass fed 20c "
Sheep, fair 25 00 pr head
Army woolen cloth, ¾ yd, 10 oz to the yard 4 50 pr yard
" " " 1½ yd, 20 oz to the yard 9 00 pr yard
Flannel cloth, ¾ yd, 6 oz to the yard 3 00 pr yard
Cotton sheeting, ¾ yd, 4½ yards to the pound 50c pr yard
" " ⅞ yd, 3¾ yards to the pound 60c pr yard
" 4 4, 3 yards to the pound 70c pr yard
" osnaburgs, ¾, 6 oz to the yard 75c pr yard
" " ⅞, 8 oz to the yard 80c pr yard
" drills, ⅞, 3 yards to the pound 80c pr yard
" shirting, stripes, 3 yds to the pound 80c pr yard
" tent cloths, 10 oz to the yard 1 00 pr yard
" yarns 1 50 pr lb
" raw 50c pr lb
Army shoes 10 00 pr pair
Shoe thread 6 00 pr lb
Wool socks 1 00 pr pair
Hire of labor, teams, wagons and drivers
Baling long forage 50c pr 100 lbs
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by gov't 5c pr bushel
Hire of 2 horse team, wagon & driver, rations by owner $12 pr day
Hire of 2 horse team, wagon & driver, rations by gov't $6 pr day
Hire of 4 horse team, wagon & driver, rations by owner $15 pr day
Hire of 4 horse team, wagon & driver, rations by gov't 7 50 pr day
Hire of 6 horse team, wagon & driver, rations by owner $18 pr day
Hire of 6 horse team, wagon & driver, rations by gov't $9 pr day
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner 2 25 pr day
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by gov't 1 25 pr day
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner 47 00 pr month
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by gov't 22 00 pr month

DISTRICT No. 4, is to consist of all Counties west of and including said Counties, and in said District the prices shall be as follows:

Corn $17 50 pr barrel of 5 bushels 56 lbs to bushel
Meal 3 65 pr bushel of 48 lbs
Bacon 75c pr lb
Pork
Lard 75c pr lb
Wheat 5 50 pr bushel of 60 lbs for choice white
Flour 27 50 pr bbl of 196 lbs 1st quality superfine
Wheat Bran 50c pr bushel of 17 lbs
Shorts 75c pr bushel of 22 lbs
Ship Stuff 1 45 pr bushel of 37 lbs
Brown Stuff 95c pr bushel of 28 lbs
Oats, sheaf 2 25 pr 100 lbs
Oats, shelled 1 75 pr bushel of 32 lbs
Rye, clean 3 50 pr bushel of 56 lbs
Peas 3 50 pr bushel measured
Beans 3 50 pr bushel measured
Potatoes, sweet 4 00 pr bushel measured
" Irish, 2 50 pr bushel measured
Dried Peaches, peeled, 8 50 pr bushel of 38 lbs
" " unpeeled, 4 50 pr bushel of 38 lbs
" Apples, peeled, 4 00 pr bushel of 28 lbs
Onions 6 00 pr bushel measured
Hay, clean timothy 3 00 pr 100 lbs
Other hay and fodder 1 75 pr 100 lbs
Shucks 1 50 pr 100 lbs
Straw, wheat and rye 1 00 pr 100 lbs
Pasturage, 1st quality near town, pr month 7 00 pr head pr month
" common, near town, pr month 5 00 pr head pr month
" 1st quality, in the country, pr month 5 00 pr head pr month
" common, in the country, pr month 3 00 pr head pr month
Horses, extra fine,
" 1st quality, artillery $500 pr head
" 2d " " $400 "
" 3d " " $300 "
Mules, extra fine
" 1st quality $500 pr head
" 2d " $400 "
Wool, fair, washed 4 00 pr lb
" " unwashed 3 00 pr lb
Salt, dry and clean 18 00 pr bushel of 50 lbs
Soap, hard and dry 40 00 pr 100 lbs
Candles, tallow 1 00 pr lb
Vinegar, cider 80c pr gal
" manufactured 40c pr gal
Whiskey and brandy 6 00 pr gal
Sugar, clarified 2 25 pr lb
" fair brown 1 25 pr lb
" coarse and damp brown 60c pr lb
Molasses 8 50 pr gal
Syrup from Chinese cane 5 00 pr gal
Rice 40c pr lb
Coffee 3 50 pr lb
Tea, green 10 00 pr lb
" black 7 00 pr lb
Iron, good old Railroad 160 00 pr ton
" pig, 1st quality 125 00 pr ton
" " 2d quality 110 00 pr ton
" " 3d quality 100 00 pr ton
" bloom 180 00 pr ton
" Smith's round, bar and plate 380 00 pr ton
Leather, harness 3 50 pr lb
" sole 3 50 pr lb
" upper 3 50 pr lb
Beef Cattle, stall fed 18c pr lb
" " grass fed 15c pr lb
Sheep, fair 25 00 pr head
Army woolen cloth, ¾ yd, 10 oz to the yard 4 50 pr yard
" " " 1½ " 20 " " " 9 00 pr yard
Flannel, ¾ yd, 6 oz to the yard 3 00
Cotton shirting, ¾ yd, 4½ yds to the pound 50c pr yd
" " ⅞ yd, 3¾ yds " 60c pr yd
Cotton sheeting, 4 4 yd, 3 yds " 70c pr yd
" osnaburg, ¾ yd, 6 oz to the yard 75c pr yd
" osnaburg, ⅞ yd, 8 oz " 80c pr yd
" drills, ⅞ yd, 3 yards to the pound 80c pr yd
" shirting, stripes, 3 yds " 80c pr yd
" tent cloths, 10 oz to the yard 1 00 pr yd
" yarn 1 50 pr lb
" raw 50c pr lb
Army shoes 10 00 pr pair
Shoe thread 6 00 pr lb
Wool socks 1 00 pr pair
Hire of labor, teams, wagons and drivers
Baling long forage 50c pr 100 lbs
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by Gov't 5c pr bushel
Hire of 2 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by owner 12 00 pr day
Hire of 2 horse teams, wagon & driver, rations by Gov't 6 00 pr day
Hire of 4 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by owner $15 pr day
Hire of 4 horse teams, wagon & driver, rations by Gov't 7 50 pr day
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon & driver, rations by owner $18 pr day
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon & driver, rations by Gov't $9 pr day
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner 2 25 pr day
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by Gov't 1 25 pr day
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner 47 00 pr month
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by Gov't 22 00 pr month

We, the Commissioners of the State, do again earnestly call upon all who would support the government of their own choice in this its life struggle for liberty, to come forward at once, with all they can spare, to the support of their brave sons and brothers now in the field, and with all their aid and sympathy for the government of their own making, and which is now beset with many difficulties and dangers, and to evade this war of extortion against their own country, which is disgraceful to its citizens, and threatening to our success.

R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
H. K. BURGWYN,
Com. of appraisement for N. C.

Aug. 3, 1863.

STRAYED OX.

STRAYED from my place, near Fayetteville, one OX; Marked as follows: A crop over the right ear, an under square in the left ear; the color is red with a little white. Any information thankfully received.

J. R. WILSON.

Fayetteville, Aug. 5. [illegible]

THE GUNBOAT REPULSE ON JAMES RIVER.

On Tuesday evening the three gunboats and the Monitor passed Varina, coming up the river. They were all connected by lines, and were towing each other, the Monitor being second from the front. They commenced shelling along the shore to rouse up a Confederate battery, but the shelling was in vain, no reply from Confederate guns being elicited, if any of our artillery was in the neighborhood.

About 6 o'clock they turned a bend, near which a torpedo lay in the channel of the river. The operator on shore exploded the torpedo. The explosion, which was terrific, took place a few seconds too soon and before the foremost boat had gotten her bow over the deadly engine, which, had it been beneath her, would have scattered her into atoms. The water was thrown up from the bed of the river to a height of sixty feet, lifting the bow of the approaching steamer high in the air, and tearing from it quantities of planking and gearing. In falling the great mass of the water fell on the vessel, tearing open her upper works and doing further damage. Those who from the shore witnessed this unexpected water-spout, describe it as a grand spectacle. The negro spectators were greatly astonished, one of them running to his master's house with the astounding intelligence that "de ruver had done gone up in de ar."

The scene after the explosion was one of terror on board the Yankee fleet. On the foremost vessel screams and calls for help filled the air. "For God's sake bring up a boat" was the most frequent cry from the first steamer to her companions in the rear. On all the steamers the seamen were running about in the wildest confusion, and it was some time before order enough could be restored to allow of aid being given their distressed companion. The first that went to her aid was the Monitor, which ran up alongside, and after that all hands on the fleet were engaged in repairing damages. Had a battery of artillery been on shore at the time the explosion occurred, and opened a brisk fire on them, there is very little doubt that at least two of the boats might have been captured.

Fractured pieces of the bow, chains, sailors' caps, and planking floated ashore during Wednesday. The vessel which was so badly damaged, our informant thinks, was an iron-clad gunboat, or an old ferry-boat sheathed with iron. The fleet, after the accident, sailed further up the river, where it lay Wednesday night, and Thursday morning passed Varina again going down the stream.

At Deep Bottom, a mile below Varina, they were destined to receive another surprise. The artillery and infantry, which had been sent there and placed in position the night before, opened upon them briskly. Some effort was made to return the fire. The Monitor backed up the river a little distance to get the range and delivered several shots, but finding it useless, put on steam and went down as fast as she could move. After the fleet passed Deep Bottom, the artillery was limbered up, and, with the infantry, went at a double-quick down to Turkey Island. They had arrived there about five minutes, and the guns had just been gotten into position, when the fleet hove in sight, coming slowly down. This time one of the gunboats was being towed, having been so damaged by the fire at Deep Bottom that she was unable to make her way through the water. Her engines were not working; a shot hole through her wheel house was visible. As they came in range they were received with a galling fire, which was continued until they passed out of the reach of our guns.

As they passed City Point the Monitor was flanked by a gunboat on either side, with another wooden craft following in her wake, but attached by a tow line. Large holes could be seen in the hindmost steamer, and great pieces of canvas could be seen over the sides of the one next to the Southern shore of the river, all indicating pretty rough treatment.

There is little doubt that these gunboat raids up James river are intended for the purpose of ascertaining the location and effecting the removal of the torpedoes suspected to be in the river, and this anxiety to have the course clear may be deemed as proof that the next "on to Richmond" will be made by two routes—one of them being the Peninsula.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Eastern North Carolina.—We are permitted to publish the following report, addressed to Adj. General Fowle:—

HEAD QUAR'S 66TH REG'T N. C. TROOPS,
Murfreesboro', N. C., Aug. 6, 1863.

General: I have the honor to report that Capt. Elliott, Co. E, 66th Reg't N. C. Troops, with 32 of his men, on Monday the 3d inst., attacked the Light House, recently erected by the yankees at the mouth of Pasquotank river, and although unsuccessful in their efforts to capture the armed men stationed there for its defence, did succeed in driving them off and in destroying the Light House. Capt. Elliott with his men embarked in five small boats, at the mouth of Flatty Creek, distant ten miles from the Light House, at day break, and proceeded as rapidly as possible in the direction of the Light House. He was discovered when three miles off, and the garrison, consisting of 14 men, took to their boats and retreated with all possible speed in the direction of North River. Capt. Elliott pursued them up North River, but the enemy entered some one of the many little creeks making off from North River near its mouth and thereby escaped. He then returned to the Light House, stripped it of its contents, consisting chiefly of sperm oil, valued at $2,500 and then destroyed the house.

It will be remembered that, soon after the fall of Roanoke Island, the enemy destroyed the Wodes Point Light House, at the mouth of Pasquotank River, but subsequently erected upon its ruins the one destroyed by Capt. Elliott.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Capt. Elliott and the brave men of his command for the energy they are displaying in ridding the Albemarle region of the presence of the brutal yankees. I am Gen'l, very truly,

Your ob't serv't,
J. W. HINTON, Col.,
Comd'g 66th Reg't N. C. Troops.

Georgia Crops.—A Columbus (Geo.) Editor, just returned from a visit to Southwestern Georgia, reports the crops unprecedentedly fine. The yield of corn will surpass even the large product of last year. Syrup from the Chinese sugar cane is now in process of manufacture, and an immense amount will be made. The pea crop will be counted by the million bushels, and the hogs cannot be counted at all—they are innumerable. Notwithstanding the immense supplies of grain that have been drawn from there the present year, there is now between the Flint and Chattahoochee rivers, sufficient corn to feed an army of 300,000 men till Christmas. Gen. Bragg has sent a hundred teams down to help destroy it and as many wagons to assist in hauling it off, but these will hardly make a diminution of the *pile.*

Earthquake.—Hong Kong newspapers give an account of a terrible earthquake at Manilla on the 3d of June. Half of the city was destroyed, and 2000 lives lost.

Death of Gen. Armistead.—The War Department have received information of the death, from wounds received at the battle of Gettysburg, of Brig. Gen. Armistead.

OUR WOUNDED IN THE ENEMY'S HANDS.

[illegible], Aug. [illegible]

Editor Progress: By a flag of truce boat which arrived at City Point, yesterday, several paroled prisoners were sent up, among them one from the 43d N. C. regiment, from whom I procured the following list and particulars of the wounded of Daniel's Brigade, who were left in the enemy's hands. I hope you will publish it as early as practicable for the benefit of their friends, who are doubtless in painful suspense. Those captured by the enemy of the 43d Reg't, are:—

Col T S Kenan, flesh wound in right thigh. Also Capt Kenan, A, and Lieut Shepherd, K, while being sent to Williamsport.

A—H Kornegee leg, B Wallen arm, Wm Blalock leg, W Brinnsom left arm.

B—Lt J J Alexander knee, died July 15th; Lt H Ringstaff head; Corp J H Griffith left as nurse.

C—M Tomlinson head, M Robbins head, J J Boykin left as nurse.

D—Lt T W Baker left arm amputated, died 26th July; G Manning left as nurse.

E—N Sumlin foot.

F—G Bell cook.

G—J Riggins, H Steward, cooks.

H—W J Smith in heel.

I—Sgt W R Curtis right arm amputated, died 6th July; Sydney Dean right arm; A McQuaig foot; T J Gales and E Curtis, left as nurses.

K—W B Horne knee; I Bass head, died July 6th.

45th N C Reg't.—A—Capt T H Hodge hip, S D Proctor left arm amputated, D Martin sick.

B—Capt S C Rankin foot, I W Benson arm amputated.

D—W T Willis right shoulder.

E—J T Malloy right thigh, J B Busick arm, S C Die left as cook, E Griffird, P Jerly, as nurses.

F—W Dinond thigh, G Sharp ankle.

K—Corp S Raper left elbow.

53d Reg't.—A—P F Sutton left side, W E McAdoo left leg and thigh, G Garrigan sick.

B—Lt M E Alexander leg, S E Belk left arm amputated.

E—J Eads shoulder, G W Watson.

D—W M Lilly head and foot.

H—J F Page back, B F Ore side.

K—B Russell left knee, W A Nelson arm, Lt T C Miller hip and head.

32d Reg't.—Maj H G Lewis chin fractured.

A—W Cahoon and J White left as nurses, H W Spruill testacles, died July 10.

B—Lt G W Nixon left leg.

D—L G Bridges left shoulder, J H Johnston thigh.

E—W A Rhyme hip, W Harman thigh, A J Bowman sick.

G—Capt Sol H White hip, died 13th July.

H—C Rose face, J Powell sick, Lt Arrington leg, E Coggin sick, W Brown and J Griffin left as nurses.

I—A J Bynum leg, A J Loyd thighs.

K—E L Randsell shoulder, T Collins hip, J E Willeford leg.

2d N C Battalion.—A—J A Leak foot, W J Ray foot, J M Francis foot.

B—H C Whitaker left arm amputated, J Hancock, H Lowvill, left as cooks.

C—M Sullivan sick.

D—G Blonton hip, W O Head foot, T J Jones head, J P Toomer sick.

E—A B Crews thigh amputated, died July 6; J W Lee concussion, G E Linsay knee.

G—T A Mock died July 12.

H—H Craven hip, J Fisher foot, L Kiger arm, Lt Askew lungs, died July 15, T P Askew hand, W A Cagdill neck.

F—J Sexton typhoid pneumonia, died July 16.

Dr W T Brewer, Surgeon of the 43d N C T, H Bohnson, 2d Battalion, and Rev Mr Murphy, 32d N C T, were left to attend the wounded. My informant states that they are very kindly treated and well provided for.

L. L. POLK,
2d Lt Co I, 43d N C T.

Col. Leventhorpe, Adj. Lucas, Capt. Morrow and Lieut. Battle.—We regret to learn that Col. Leventhorpe and his Adjutant, Henderson Lucas, (son of the late Capt. Lucas, of Raleigh,) have died of wounds received in the battles of Gettysburg.

A gentleman, now resident in Washington city and a friend and connection of Capt. E. G. Morrow, of the 28th N. C. Reg't, has written to the mother of this most excellent and gallant officer, that her son died of his wounds a few days after his capture and now lies buried by the side of two of his late companions in arms near Gettysburg. His eyes were tenderly closed and his body carefully interred by one who knew and loved him before this unnatural strife began.

A letter has been received by one of his parents from Lt. W. L. Battle of the 37th Regiment, in which he says his left arm was shattered by a ball just below the shoulder, and that three or four inches of the bone have been taken out. A note was kindly appended to the letter by Lt. Battle's attending surgeon, who says he is doing well and unless something unforeseen occurs, he will be able to leave the hospital at Gettysburg in a few weeks.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Governor Vance.—The arrival of Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, in this city, has been announced in the papers. He comes, no doubt, to confer with the Confederate authorities on matters of general interest to the country. The Governors of the Confederate States are all true to the cause of the South. Gov. Vance occupies a position of some peculiarity not free from embarrassment; but during his administration he has proved his devotion to the Confederacy in a very signal manner. * * * Gov. Vance has proved to be one of the most true and firm of leading Southern men. He is worthy of North Carolina and the South. His State has sent her sons to every battle field, where they have won undying fame for their good old mother, and he has upheld the authority and the cause of the Confederacy with a firmness and consistency, that challenges our admiration and commands the generous confidence of the nation.

Under the chief magistracy of Gov. Vance, the State of North Carolina has given renewed assurance of faithfulness to the common cause, and moreover has afforded proofs of wisdom in the administration of public affairs that will assist in maintaining the good name and credit of the community of States. The old State occupies a position on the map that gives her especial importance in the crisis, and it is, therefore, all the more gratifying that she maintains her ancient renown for bravery, honor, and true loyalty. She will never prove unfaithful to her confederates in the day of trial, and may be always relied on in every exigency which demands the exhibition of the virtues of manhood and constancy.—*Rich'd Dispatch.*

Funding.—Up to Saturday evening last, when the funding closed, there had been funded at this place in seven and eight per cent. Confederate Bonds, four hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars.—*Asheville News.*

Lee's Army.—The editor of the Lynchburg Republican has seen a letter from a very reliable officer in Gen. Lee's army, in which is the gratifying intelligence that the ranks of our forces are being daily filled with returning volunteers; that the spirit of the troops is first rate, and that shoes and clothing are being furnished [illegible]

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Again do I call upon the people of the Confederacy—a people who believe that the Lord reigneth, and that His overruling Providence ordereth all things—to unite in prayer and humble submission under His chastening hand, and to beseech His favor on our suffering country.

It is meet that when trials and reverses befal us we should seek to take home to our hearts and consciences the lessons which they teach, and profit by the self-examination for which they prepare us. Had not our successes on land and sea made us self-confident and forgetful of our reliance on Him? Had not the love of lucre eaten like a gangrene into the very heart of the land, converting too many among us into worshippers of gain and rendering them unmindful of their duty to their country, to their fellow-men, and to their God? Who then will presume to complain that we have been chastened or to despair of our just cause and the protection of our Heavenly Father?

Let us rather receive in humble thankfulness the lesson which He has taught in our recent reverses, devoutly acknowledging that to Him, and not to our own feeble arms, are due the honor and the glory of victory; that from Him, in His paternal providence, come the anguish and sufferings of defeat, and that, whether in victory or defeat, our humble supplications are due at His footstool.

Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of these Confederate States, do issue this, my proclamation, setting apart Friday, the 21st day of August ensuing, as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer; and I do hereby invite the people of the Confederate States to repair, on that day, to their respective places of public worship, and to unite in supplication for the favor and protection of that God who has hitherto conducted us safely through all the dangers that environed us. In faith whereof, &c.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

NO CAUSE TO DESPOND

The public mind is recovering from the effects of our late disasters in the West. A cheerful tone is beginning to pervade the community. We think there has never been cause for despondency. *Disappointed*, we must be, of course; for but a few weeks ago we thought we could see the end of this struggle, in the not distant future, but he who has *despaired*, has been but a shallow or a faint hearted observer. Whatever may be the feelings of such people, we know that the masses of our Southern men and women have made up their minds to fight out this quarrel as long as a drop of blood remains in their veins! to suffer annihilation rather than subjugation! to achieve complete independence or "die in the last ditch," and when such a spirit animates a people, they must ultimately succeed. Otherwise all history is a fable.

The current that seemed to set against us has changed already. We have had two battles since the fall of Port Hudson, and we have been overwhelmingly victorious in both. At Battery Wagner we put a whole yankee brigade *hors du combat*, and at Donaldsonville, in Louisiana, that energetic "chip of the old block," Dick Taylor, has cut to pieces a large portion of Banks' army. These successes, we firmly believe, are the earnest of more.

As the intelligence is contraband, we will not say how many iron clad gunboats we have building in England. Mr. Bright, the friend of the yankees, says in Parliament, "not less than 60." The yankee newspapers teem with accounts of the progress of our navy. They accuse a recent launch from Mr. Laird's yard as a rebel ironclad. It is said to be a "formidable fellow." Without admitting these statements, let us suppose we have a navy in the course of a few months. May it not be possible that we shall recover New Orleans, Port Hudson, Vicksburg, Memphis, Pensacola, Norfolk and Newbern, and carry our arms into the Ohio and the Chesapeake.

The yankee pocket nerve is quivering under the ravages of our privateers. Every wind from the Southern seas is blowing to New York tidings of marine disasters. The extraordinary success of the Alabama and Florida is reviving the spirit of privateering. The business pays like a California gold mine. We have information of more than a score of fast steamers fitting out, to carry the Confederate letter of marque. If they are all as successful as the privateers now afloat, in six months yankee commerce will be swept from the seas.—*Charleston Courier.*

Morgan in a Penitentiary.—A paragraph copied into this paper yesterday morning from the New York World stated that Gen. Burnside had ordered Morgan and his men first to the Cincinnati city prison, and afterwards "to the Ohio penitentiary," adding: "*Where they are subjected to the indignity of having their heads shaved.*"

The subjects for retaliation have been accumulating since the war, and thus far we have not retaliated. We have selected by lot two men to be executed for the two Kentucky Confederate officers put to death by Burnside, but they are in confinement, and the day of their execution is not fixed. It is indeed, a painful duty, this of retaliation—involving the lives of innocent persons for the crimes of atrocious Yankee officials; but there is no other mode of throwing around our men in the enemy's hands the shield of the Government—no other way to bring the Yankee Government to a sense of its obligation to conduct the war with some degree of respect for the usages of civilized warfare and the claims of humanity. No Government could exhibit a greater degree of forbearance than ours has exhibited on this subject. It has delayed and postponed its measures of retaliation. It has sought communication with the enemy, in the hope of avoiding them, only to be treated with contempt. It has taken some steps—such as out-lawing Butler and McNeal—which were a kind of "*brutum fulmen.*" The enemy, in the meantime, has gone on, neither relenting nor relaxing his atrocious cruelties. How our Government is to postpone its measures of retaliation we cannot see. To speak at all of retaliating and not retaliate is to convince the enemy that we dare not retaliate.

The brutalities of the enemy are subserving a purpose. They are in this war to widen the breach and to assist in establishing that impassable gulf between the North and the South which must forever prevent restoration. They exhibit a species of madness which tyrannies and despotisms never fail to display towards a people struggling to throw them off. They are providentially introduced to make the separation and the deliverance more complete. But they should be retaliated. The protection of those who bear the brunt of the war of resistance demands it. If allowed to be perpetrated by the enemy with impunity too long, it depresses the spirits of the soldier and suggests murmuring and discontent against the Government. The time when our Government should act has, beyond all question, it seems to us, come, and there ought not to be longer delay. When it comes to the shaving of heads it is most suggestive. The razor may be made to cut lower down still. If this does not awaken the head, why it might take indeed a long nap.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Yankee Depredations.—GORDONSVILLE, Aug. 9.—An intelligent gentleman arrived here to-day from Middleburg. The yankee raiders were burning the wheat and destroying everything. They had carried off all the citizens they could capture, including two little boys caught plowing; also, all the horses, cattle and sheep.

FROM THE NORTH.

Northern papers of the 8th have reached Richmond. We copy the items of interest:

War with England.—Articles in the journals of Washington, New York, etc., represent a war with Great Britain as imminent.

The Draft.—A serious collision took place on the 1st instant., at Keokuk, (Iowa,) between the Democrats and Unionists. One Democrat was killed and two others died of their wounds. The Democrats were driven from the place, but subsequently were reinforced to the number of fifteen hundred, and were hourly receiving fresh accessions—all represented as they arrived full of fight. The Sheriff of Keokuk had gone to Davenport for military assistance. A similar disturbance took place at Columbus, Ohio.

Steamer Burnt.—The steamer Ruth was burnt on the night of the 4th, at Island No. One. She was bound for Helena, and had on board eight paymasters, and $260,000 in "greenbacks," to pay Grant's army. Altogether about thirty lives were lost. The cargo embraced four hundred tons of commissary and sutlers' stores, and about one hundred tons of private freight.

FREDERICKSBURG, August 9.—A gentleman from Washington, Wednesday, says that 50,000 runaway negroes are around the city. Lincoln is enrolling the negroes, free and slave, in Maryland. Since the battle at Gettysburg, twenty-one new batteries have been erected. At Baltimore, 3,000 negroes are at work on the fortifications around the city.

The people of Maryland are in dispair and subject to the most unrelenting tyranny and suspicion.

New York, New Jersey and the New England States are buying conscripts out of the army. The Governor of New Jersey refuses to let a single man go without his authority. The Governor of New York is preparing to test the constitutionality of the conscript act. A large number of troops have been sent to New York and New England to preserve order. The enrolling goes on pretty quietly. The trouble will be when the men are actually called out. People who love the Union refuse to fight if the negro is confiscated. Workmen are leaving the shops, negroes being forced upon them. Twenty-five negro regiments are forming for the Federal army. The West is full of deserters, and require many troops to arrest them and keep order.

A terrific storm took place around Reading, Pa. A vast amount of crops destroyed. Emmettsburg was nearly consumed by fire.

The crowds of visitors have driven Vallandigham from the Clifton House into the country.

From Gen. Lee's Army.—RICHMOND, Aug. 10.—The Central train last evening brought intelligence of no new movements by our forces, that we could, with propriety, give to the public.

On Saturday the yankees finished the Orange and Alexandria railroad up to the Rappahannock, and during the afternoon two heavy trains were run up to the river. It was thought they were rebuilding the bridge there, and that the trains carried material and workmen. Meade's army is believed to be massed along the railroad for the convenience of supplies. It was rumored that Slocum's army corps was across the Rappahannock, at a point above Brandy Station. The yankee cavalry were across in some force, and had established a camp at Amiesville. It was believed that the occupation of Culpeper Court House is one of the objects Meade hopes to obtain by his manoeuvres. It is not supposed its occupation would be contested, as the position of Gen. Lee's army renders it a point of no importance. Meade is moving slowly and cautiously, feeling the stability of the ground after putting his foot down, before attempting another step. His movements are much like those of McClellan on his Peninsula campaign. This is ominous of his fate; the symptoms in his case are those that carried off McClellan.

Whether Gen. Lee is now numerically stronger than when he invaded Pennsylvania, or weaker, it matters not; but one thing is certain, the different army corps were never at any period in better condition, or more certain to accomplish the overthrow of the enemy in the next great battle. Opinion was divided as to the probabilities of a collision of the two armies. A very few days will decide.

From the Valley we learn that 6000 yankees had occupied Winchester. All our sick and wounded had been removed from Staunton, except a few hundred who were furloughed.

From Charleston.—CHARLESTON, Aug. 10.—There was but little firing yesterday and this morning, but this evening the cannonade is quite severe on both sides. The greatest confidence prevails here.

Col. Logan among the Yankees.—MORTON, Aug. 10.—Col. Logan is again at work. A few days since he attacked the enemy, 700 strong, near Jackson, East La., and routed them completely, killing a large number. He captured 200 prisoners and 2 pieces of artillery. This is official.

Gen. Grant to supersede Meade.—MOBILE, ALA., Aug. 10.—Persons lately from Vicksburg report that Grant has gone to supersede Meade. Gen. McPherson takes Grant's place.

From the Southwest.—MORTON, MISS., Aug. 10.—One Mrs. Sanderson, of Natchez, has been hung by the enemy, because she refused to disclose the whereabouts of her husband.

The Richmond County Company, 52d N. C. T.—W. F. Sandford, W. R. Covington and Thos. Woodard were delivered at City Point on the 1st inst., and are at Poplar Lawn Hospital, Petersburg. Mr. Sandford writes thus to the Spirit of the Age:

It will be gratifying to the families of the following named prisoners who are now at Fort Delaware, to learn of their whereabouts. I will mention those from Capt. B. F. Little's Co., from Richmond Co., belonging to the 52d Reg't:

"Serg't John H. Nichols, Sergt R F Gibson, Corp'l Sam'l C Crouch, Corp'l J V Wade, Privates D W Baldwin, M Baldwin, Calvin Shepherd, W S Roper, J Stricklin, W Moore, G H Harvell, Anderson Driggees, R C Webb, John Webb, John Hasty, and R James Powell, of Gen. Pettigrew's staff.

"I cannot tell where the following named prisoners are. They were wounded and sent to some other place: Capt B F Little, Lieut M R McDonald, Privates S C McDonald, B Hinson, James Mann.

North Carolina Officers sent to Johnson's Island, Sandusky Bay, Ohio.—120 prisoners taken at Gettysburg, passed through Baltimore on the 1st inst. to Johnson's Island. Among them the following N. C. officers: Maj. H. G. Lewis, 32d; Lieut. S. Crawford, 6th; Lieut J. T. Martin, 21st; Lt. M F. Jones, 23d; Lt S J Evans, J D Newsom, C M Whiting, 47th.

At West's Building Hospital, Baltimore, are Lt. Col. M A Parks, 52d; Adj't F C Powell 47th; Lt G W Nixon, 32d.

100 Bales of Cotton for Sale!

THE Subscriber, Adm'r of Wm. P. McRae, will sell in the town of Cheraw, S. C., on Friday 21st Aug. inst., at public sale, 100 BAGS OF GOOD COTTON.

Terms of sale, 6 months credit, with undoubted security, or N. C. Coupon bonds will be taken.

C. W. WOOLEN, Adm'r.

Aug. 1, 1863. [illegible]